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Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Kentucky Ready To "Go Dry"

The greatest argument against prohibition has been the difficulty of enforcing it.

This difficulty appears in local option. If one county is dry the liquor sellers in adjacent counties get double revenue!

The State of Kentucky is now surrounded by prohibition territory except on the west—prohibition to south of us, prohibition to east of us, prohibition to north of us!

It is time for Kentucky to be as good as her neighbors and to "go dry"!

Civil Service Reform

By civil service reform is meant the effort to have government offices used for government business and not distributed because of their fat salaries among people more or less incompetent who have helped one party or the other win the election.

This has always been a trouble with government—the governors run things for themselves and not for the people. And it is as much a fault of democracies and republics like America as in tyrannies and aristocracies.

The men who made Kentucky's constitution feared that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction would try to get himself re-elected by somehow favoring teachers and others who would help him secure a second nomination and accordingly forbade him to hold an office for a second time.

This works badly. By the time a Superintendent is familiar with the State and his work he goes out of office.

We agree with the Louisville Evening Post that the State Superintendent should be appointed and allowed to serve as long as he does increasingly good work.

The War is Over

By MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Secretary of Berea College

The great World War that has absorbed all our interest for the last four years is a thing of the past. Clearing away the debris, rehabilitating devastated territories and adjusting a fair and equitable peace is the great program before the world today. War means destruction. The work that immediately follows war should mean construction. Planning and construction are two great words of youth. It is in the morning time of life that we begin to plan. The great foundation is laid in the home, and the construction largely carried on in the school.

One of the greatest lessons that the young manhood of America has learned from this war, is that education pays. Thousands of men have been taught in the army camps in this country and abroad the first principles of education. They have begun at the bottom and now that the war is over men, thousands of them, should continue that education in the most thorough and best adapted schools.

The reconstruction period of Europe and the reorganization period of society and industry of this country will extend over many years, and the man who is not educationally prepared to take his part in the program immediately should not get despondent, but should get a firm grip upon himself, select some good school, and pursue a definite course until he is able to take an important part in the reconstruction work of the world.

The adjustment of labor and capital will be an absorbing question in this country for some years; the reorganization of the social forces will

demand men and women of character, fidelity, and of educational qualifications.

Thousands of schools throughout this country are going to demand more competent teachers than in the past. Higher salaries will be paid, larger responsibilities will be placed upon the teachers, and better training will be demanded.

Berea is one of the schools in the country that continually carries an emergency program. We have lived on the emergency basis for a number of years. We have long realized that the need of the mountains is imminent and pressing, and that in order to prepare our great mountain population for the onrushing tide of industry and commercialism we must inaugurate short, concise courses of study. Many of these courses will introduce a person to the world of business, agriculture, and skilled labor in two terms. We have had people to spend the winter and spring terms in Berea and go away with their earning powers multiplied many times, and a competency guaranteed them through life.

Boys and girls who are at home, and soldiers returning from the war, who are looking for something good to turn their hands to for the next few months, should make an effort to get into Berea College this winter. The Winter Term opens on the first day of January, and hundreds of young people will make a mistake if they do not make an attempt to get in this winter.

The College Secretary or any of the Deans will be glad to correspond with any one wishing information about Berea.

Kentucky News

Representatives of the United States Employment Service have been stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor to find employment for soldiers as they are mustered out.

Capt. Reuben B. Hutchcraft, brilliant young Kentucky legislator and lawyer, former member of the State Tax Commission and author of the Sunday Closing Law, has given his life for his country. He was killed in battle in France November 6, five days before hostilities ceased, and soon after he was promoted for bravery in action.

Noel B. Stivers of Paris, has given to the Courier-Journal, the following account of a very unusual funeral which he attended in Harlan County.

Mr. Stivers is a regimental sergeant of the 10th Infantry, U.S.A., and is stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

He had been detailed as escort of honor with the body of Harold Brandenburg, a young soldier who had died with influenza, and tells an interesting story of his trip and his experiences following his arrival in Harlan County.

When he arrived at the nearest railroad station to the place of his destination, the body was placed on an ox cart and drawn by four oxen, started on a trip lasting three days, to an almost inaccessible point in the mountains.

When the novel funeral cortege arrived, Stivers found couriers had been ahead of him and spread the news thruout the surrounding country. As a consequence, a crowd of about 3,000 men, women and children were awaiting the coming of the body of their hero and the day following, the funeral was held.

The citizens of this patriotic neighborhood decided to give the young soldier a military burial. A score or more gray-bearded veterans of the War between the States, with their old-fashioned muskets, some of them wearing the gray and some the blue uniforms they had sacredly cherished, for so many years, formed the guard of honor and preceded the body, which was wrapped in an American flag and carried on the shoulders of a half dozen young friends of the deceased, to the grave.

As the body was lowered into its last resting place, an old veteran of about 80 years sounded tops on the bugle and the company of aged veterans fired a volley over the grave.

Following this, a religious sect, of which the dead soldier was a member, proceeded to hold their funeral rites. These lasted thruout the night.

The first hospital train with wounded from overseas reached Camp Zachary Taylor Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It had on board 108 walking cases of wounded and three litter cases. The train was met at Dumesnil Station by a band and the incoming heroes were escorted to the base hospital. There they were assigned to the convalescent barracks and the places for reconstruction.

Raymond Embry, member of the insurance firm of Jefferson, Noyes & Embry, Louisville, was shot down within ten feet of the door of his office, 1103 Starks building, shortly after 11 o'clock on Monday morning. Emmett P. Burch, who did the shooting, was arrested in the street after a chase and taken to Central station. The only statement he made was that he shot Embry because Embry had been guilty of an offense against his daughter. Burch's brother, B. G. Burch, was arrested and is charged with accessory to the shooting. Embry was taken to St. Joseph's Infirmary. He was wounded in the right side and is in a dangerous condition.

The Federal Government plans to spend in Kentucky \$3,000,000 upon reclamation projects to settle upon Kentucky farms returned Kentucky soldiers who show a sincere desire to become land owners under conditions favorable to them. The project, it is pointed out, will be double acting in that the introduction of modern methods of agriculture and agricultural engineering, to reclaim fertile land which is out of cultivation because of obstacles which can be overcome will be educative and inspiring to Kentucky agricultur-

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U. S. News

Mail delivery by airship at a speed of 210 miles an hour is declared to be a possibility of the early future.

The trial of Victor F. Berger, Congressman-elect from Milwaukee, on the charge of violating the espionage act was begun yesterday in Chicago.

It is announced that the Peruvian government accepts the proffered mediation of the United States and Argentina in a settlement of the dispute with Chili. As a consequence, the boycott against Chilean vessels has been ended.

Director General McAdoo announced on Tuesday that restoration of normal passenger service has been undertaken. A number of trains will be added within the next few weeks and plans made for service to California, Florida and the southeast during the winter.

In a suit filed in the Federal Court at New York an injunction was asked to restrain Postmaster General Burleson from taking over a Pacific Cable line. It was charged that such action would violate international law.

Under date of December 9, General Pershing reported that the American Third Army was continuing its march towards the Rhine, and had reached the city of Coblenz.

Out of forty-four vessels of the United States Navy sunk during the time America was at war, twelve, and only three of these warships, were sunk by submarines.

New York welcomed home this week more than 2,200 wounded American soldiers, representing virtually every state in the Union. The men came in three ships—the United States Transport Sierra, which carried about 1,500 officers and men; the United States hospital ship Comfort, which carried 400, and the French liner, Chicago, which carried 260. All of the ships were warmly cheered by crowds which lined the water front and clustered on housetops. Watercraft in the harbor tied down their whistles to augment the welcoming din.

Two military bands played patriotic airs as the steamers came to dock. Red Cross workers rushed aboard to serve sandwiches, coffee, candy and smokes to the returning soldiers.

Marshal Foch may visit the United States when duties permit, it was indicated by a cablegram received on Monday by Mayor Hylan, of New York, from the Marshal, in response to recent messages in which the Mayor invited the Marshal to visit New York and offered him the freedom of the city.

Admiral Sims, Commander in chief of all American naval forces in Europe, will personally command the fleet of nine battleships and 30 destroyers which is to meet President Wilson's ship at sea and escort it to Brest. Secretary Daniels recently announced that Admiral Sims' flagship will be the Wyoming. Upon the joining of these ships with the Pennsylvania and the accompanying destroyers, the entire naval escort to Brest and all ships accompanying the President will be under the command of Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, whose flag flies from the Pennsylvania. Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson will be in charge of the harbor and part arrangements for the reception of the President.

The George Washington, flying the President's flag as supreme commander of the United States Navy, will enter port thru a channel marked by vessels of Vice Admiral Wilson's command.

Increased shipments of foodstuffs to Europe following the reduction of munition shipments is reflected in the weekly report of the Exports Control Committee. During December, it was estimated, 1,500,000 tons of provisions and frozen beef will move to Europe thru Atlantic and Gulf ports. Thru New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore will go 113,000 tons of beef and provisions for England, France and Italy. This is in addition to large quantities of flour and other foodstuffs for the army and relief in Northern France

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HUNS MUST PAY
GREAT BRITAIN
FORTY BILLION

Huge Sum Will Be Demanded
From Germany as Reparation
for the War.

LARGER BILL FROM FRANCE

Foreign Secretary Balfour Says That
No Occupation of Berlin Has
Been Arranged—Russia
May Not Be Represented
at Peace Table.

London, Dec. 9.—Great Britain will demand of Germany £8,000,000,000 sterling (\$40,000,000,000) for Great Britain and her dominions as reparation for the war, according to the Daily Mail.

The newspaper says it understands that David Lloyd George, the premier, will make this announcement in a speech at Leeds.

Will Relieve British Taxpayers.

This, the Daily Mail adds, is what the war cost Great Britain and her dominions and British taxpayers will be relieved of £400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000) a year by the German payment.

The British claim, says the Daily Mail, has been prepared by a committee under Sir Sam Hughes, the Australian premier, and Baron Cunliffe, former governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee. It adds that it is expected the report will be published Saturday.

The Daily Mail says the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

Berlin Fears Occupation.

An extraordinary meeting of the German cabinet was summoned at Berlin to discuss the possibility of the allies' occupying Berlin owing to Germany's alleged inability to carry out the terms of the armistice, according to an Amsterdam message to the Express.

The league of nations is one of the most important matters to be taken up at the peace conference, Foreign Secretary Balfour declared in an interview here. He said that the prominent President Wilson has given the subject has been a "valuable contribution to future civilization."

No Occupation of Berlin.

Balfour said that no occupation of Berlin had been arranged, and that he believed the limits fixed by the armistice would be as far as the allied armies would proceed into Germany. He intimated that France would furnish the chairman of the peace conference.

Unless there is a profound change in Russian conditions, Balfour said he could not conceive of Russia having any official representation at the conference.

PRAIRIE DIVISION TO STAY

Gen. March Gives Numbers of Five
Units Added to Forces Advancing
into Germany.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Five additional divisions have been definitely assigned to the American army of occupation, now advancing into Germany. General March announced. They are the 2d and 7th regulars, the 28th (Pennsylvania) and 33d (Illinois National Guard) and the 79th (northeast Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia) national army.

[The 33d or Prairie division, includes the old 1st and 2d Illinois regiments (the 131st and 132d infantries), the 2d artillery (now the 122d regiment), and the 108th engineers, trains and signal troops, all of Chicago.]

These five divisions have the task of occupying Luxemburg. General March announced, and go to specific areas around Montmedy, St. Mihiel and Longuyon. They form the second line of the army of occupation, ready to re-enforce the other troops on the Rhine if necessary.

The official composition of the American army of occupation, the 3d American army, as reported by General Pershing, is as follows: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th regulars, 28th, 32d (Michigan and Wisconsin), 33d and 42d (Rainbow) National Guard, 79th, 80th (Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona) National army. Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman is in command of the entire force.

The personnel assigned by General Pershing for early return home was given by General March as 5,235 officers and 125,515 men. Additional units of the 92d and 87th divisions, with some coast artillery regiments and engineers, are included.

(The 183d infantry brigade, which is in the 92d, was trained at Camp Grant.)

General March announced that at home during the last week more than 200,000 men had been released. The total number of officers released up to Saturday was 7,658.

World News

The chief interest of the world now centers on the Peace Congress to be held at Versailles early in January. The presence of President Wilson and Lloyd-George will doubtless bring about the attendance of a more distinguished body of men than otherwise would have come together. The chief executives of other states may attend in person.

Saturday and Sunday were generally observed in the United States as Great Britain Day. There was a widespread disposition to dwell on the likeness of the two "great English-speaking peoples rather than their differences. The sentiment is growing that by a combined action Great Britain and the United States will be able to lay the foundation of an international system that will cause law to take the place of force in international affairs.

Some apprehension is expressed in regard to the possible difference between England and the United States in regard to the freedom of the seas. It is certainly natural that England should be unwilling to give up a control that ensures her safety and offers security to other nations until something better is put in its place. If the plan of President Wilson for the international control of the seas has merit it will be displayed in the course of the Congress.

The representatives of various Soldiers' and Workingmen's Councils made a demonstration in Berlin during the week and offered to Ebert the present Chancellor, the office of President of the German Republic. When pressed for an answer he refused to accept until he had conferred with the other members of the provisional government.

A request has been received by the United States to give recognition to the Armenian Republic of Ararat. Our sympathies have been with that oppressed people through all their trials but it is not yet clear that an independent state is the best settlement of their problem. The new Turkish officials are indicating a more liberal and humane attitude which may promise better times.

A member of the English House of Commons from Wales has offered a large sum of money to be used for the endowment of a chair in international politics in the leading University of Wales. It will seek to encourage the study of world organization, methods of avoiding war and such questions. The donor desires that the chair bear the name of our President Wilson.

The Greek residents of Constantinople have been celebrating the end of the war for over a week. They seem to be overjoyed at the result and have made bold to suggest the fitness of placing the important city of Constantinople in Greek control. This has been one of the possible solutions of that international problem but the Greek nation has not yet won the confidence of the world enough to warrant so great a trust.

The demand for a trial of the former German Emperor becomes more urgent each day. The new German authorities are doubtful regarding his purposes and suspect a counter revolution. The Allied nations are not disposed to allow the violations of law for which he is held responsible to pass unheeded and unpunished. Other capital offenders are also liable to trial and punishment.

The position of the Czechs in Siberia is perplexing. They seem to have sufficient men but lack the necessary supplies to render their army effective. They can be a most useful instrument against the Bolsheviks and the allies cannot afford to let them be neglected. Just what takes place in Russia is not very clear but there is reason to believe that progress toward a stable condition is being made.

The great changes that are taking place in England may be inferred from the report that a decision has been made to have the government control system of railroads. Many other changes looking

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Speaking of Christmas presents—why not send The Citizen to some of your friends for a year? It will convey good news to them for 52 weeks for \$1.50.

The Citizen from now until Jan. 1st, 1920 for \$1.50. Subscribe or renew today.

The news of the world, the state and your home community in The Citizen for \$1.50 a year.

A LAMENT

Boohoo! McAdoo! What a measley wage you drew! Kept so busy fore and aft, couldn't chase the overdraft; rails, finance, farms and loans, tally all, twelve thousand bones! Money all around and you had to mooch a smoke or chew—such is fame when minus pelf.

Since you've went and gone and quit, salary quits, just think of it? Overtime for you is nil, extra work and empty till. Two week's grind and nothing due, seems the fate in store for you. On the sixteenth, you'll retire from the Treasury, swat the lyre! Work goes on, but pay will stop, useless e'en to call the cop.

You can't shake that railroad job—doesn't pay a "blooming bob"—only hide your time in gloom, dreaming how the sheekles bloom; waiting for someone to come, come and take you off the bum; two weeks, maybe, maybe more—busted, broker than before!

Heaven as teardrops sends the dew. Boohoo! McAdoo!

—Courier-Journal.

School News from Various Departments

COLLEGE HOSPITAL REPORT

On the Recent Epidemic of Influenza in Berea College, Fall of 1918.
By R. H. Cowley, College Physician

Our first case of influenza to be recognized as such, came to the hospital on Sept. 30. The epidemic was over Nov. 3. During that time 630 cases were admitted to the hospital and its annexes, and about 70 more were cared for by Dr. Dudley and myself in the dormitories and the homes of the workers.

Of this large number about 15 had pneumonia and of these two died. This we may consider as a remarkable record for Berea, for in other communities and especially at the army camps the death rate was very much higher. Three things were mainly responsible for our success:

First; the students, not having to think of doctor's fees and hospital bills presented themselves early for treatment. Second; all patients were kept in bed for at least two days after their temperature was normal. These two things prevented exposure which is the cause of most of the complications. The third important element in our success was the splendid efficient management of the business side of the epidemic by Dean Clark and Dean Matheny.

During the summer and fall we had been watching the course of the disease in the army camps and in other communities where it was prevalent, and we knew about what to expect. We felt sure that we could not escape, but even so the onset of the epidemic was so sudden and its progress was so rapid that it taxed our ingenuity and resources to the utmost to meet the emergency.

At the height of the epidemic about 12 days after it started, there were 250 cases on our hands at one time. 80 patients were received in one day. The capacity of our hospital is only 60. Dr. Dudley, the two head nurses, and eight of our ten student nurses were in bed, and only two student nurses and myself were left on duty from our whole hospital force.

That we did not actually fail at this point was due to the wonderfully efficient cooperation of our fellow workers. We at once asked that the resources of the Institution be put at our disposal and that every effort be centered on the problem of caring for the sick. In the course of a few days Talcott Hall was turned over to us for use as a temporary hospital for girls and Cumberland to be used for boys.

Dean Clark took charge of the problem of keeping empty beds ready and of finding men and women who could and would come in and take the places of our nurses who were one by one dropping out and going to bed. Just as Clark got well started with his part of the work he was stricken and Vaughn who took his place also went down in twenty-four hours. Dean Matheny then took charge and he proved to be the right man for the right place. I cannot too highly commend the efficient way in which he handled matters.

He took the whole problem of management off my hands and left me free to care for the sick. At this point, too, I was greatly helped by the providential presence in town of our former assistant, Dr. Lichtwardt. He recognized the urgent need and for a week worked night and day in a most splendid manner. I hope he has received proper official acknowledgement of his services.

All of our workers and many of the town people took hold with such unselfish enthusiasm that it would be hard to say too much in praise of their work. As fast as one took sick another took his place so that the sick were always cared for. I would like to mention several who were especially helpful, but they all did so well that to do so would be unjust to the ones not mentioned. I will say that Miss Cooper, coming as she did when we were absolutely without help, was indispensable to us, and showed at once that she was not only a good nurse but a splendid executive. The students came to love her as a mother.

During the whole epidemic Talcott Hall and Cumberland Hall were used largely for the lighter cases and convalescents. The more severe cases were transferred to the main hospital where room was made for them by transferring back others who had passed the height of the disease. At several times during the epidemic we came right up to the limit of our resources but at no time did we fail to provide beds, food and reasonably good care for all who needed it.

It was no small problem to prop-

erly feed so many on such short notice, but here, too, cooperation accomplished almost the impossible. Talcott Hall was supplied from the Commons while the hospital kitchen furnished food for the patients in the hospital and Cumberland Hall. Many of our friends from town and country sent in delicacies of various kinds as chickens, jellies, broth, milk, butter, eggs, butter milk, etc.

As serious as it looked at the beginning, it turned out to be the finest exhibition of community cooperation and helpfulness that I have ever witnessed.

CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting last Sunday night was led by Mr. Garcia, of Cuba. His topic was foreign missions and the preparation necessary for missionary work. It was a live talk by a live man on a live subject, and every one present was benefited by it. Mr. Garcia will be remembered by many as a former Berea student, and an ardent Christian worker among his fellow students.

Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Chenebeck, Southern Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., led the meeting of that organization last Sunday. Her talk was concerning women and their duty to each other. This was a union meeting, both sections meeting in Ladies Hall.

The annual bazaar of the Y. W. C. A. was held Saturday, December 7, in Ladies Hall. The girls found ready buyers for their articles and showed themselves to be true war-time workers.

Christian Endeavor

The regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor was led by Misses Johnson and Ramsey. Every one is invited to these religious meetings. Come and get the benefit of them, and help give life to the meetings.

United Chapel Tuesday

Major Sants, who gave the lecture at the opening of the Red Cross Christmas Campaign, continued his talk in United Chapel Tuesday morning. He gave an outline of what Britain has done in this war, and also his idea concerning "the freedom of the seas." The Major is a man who knows what war is from experience, and Berea was especially fortunate in having him.

Berea Wins and Loses

The winning streak of the Berea S. A. T. C. basketball team was broken Friday night, Dec. 6, by the Wesleyan S. A. T. C. when the Winchester boys beat them 41 to 28 on the latter's floor. The game was fast from the beginning and was uncertain in its results till the last whistle sounded. The unusual feature of the game was the fact that Berea succeeded in getting one more field goal than the victors, and were beaten only by the excellent foul shooting of F. L. Crane, left forward, for Winchester.

But Berea was not intended to be a losing team and proved this by returning home Saturday and winning an easy victory from the Sue Bennett S. A. T. C. of London. It was plainly seen from the beginning, even when the lights went out, that the visitors were no match for Berea and the final score was 46-8.

Owen Sound, Sun-Time: One of the incidents of the influenza epidemic points a moral that should set some parents thinking. The patient, a lad, say eight or ten years old, was recovering and had reached the talkative stage, but all his talk was of the sayings and doings of "Mut and Jeff," about whom he expected his nurse to know as much as he did and to be as much interested as he was.

To change the subject the nurse said: "Why not talk a while about Adam and Eve?" The lad said, "I never heard 'bout them." In how many homes are the children being brought up on the comic cartoons, colored and plain, of the newspapers? Cartoons which are not merely absurd and grotesque, but often coarse and vulgar, if not worse. One cannot help wondering what the finished product of such education will be. A story is told of John McNeil, the humorous pastor of Cooke's church, Toronto, for some years, that on his return from a visit to the Canadian West he said: "When I was a lad in Scotland the children were mostly brought up on oatmeal and the Shorter Catechism. Out west I find they're being brought up on toasted corn flakes and Ward's catalogue. I hae ma doots as tae the results." What sort of men and women will children make whose main interest is the comic supplements and the movies?

MAJOR SANTS IN BEREA

The opening meeting of the Red Cross Christmas drive was held at the College Chapel, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Major Sants, a British soldier who has seen active service in France for four years, was the speaker of the evening. It was a rare privilege to hear his thrilling recital of actual war experiences through which he had passed. His vivid word pictures of various battles in which he had taken a conspicuous part, as commanding officer of a machine gun battalion, enabled his audience in some measure at least to visualize the scenes which he described.

Major Sants has received official recognition from both the British and French governments for distinguished service and bravery in action. In describing the early days of the war he said 80,000 British troops withstood the onrush of 800,000 Germans. The British were obliged to retreat but the line never broke. They had a righteous cause and "the will to win" which stemmed the tide, and with the aid of their allies, has saved the world.

He characterized the Hun as a good fighter when he had the upper hand, but as a grovelling coward with a yellow streak when confronted with cold steel at close quarters. He referred to the recent surrender of the German grand fleet without firing a shot, as the most ignominious defeat in history. "Can you imagine" said he, in this connection "the American or British fleets surrendering in such fashion—never! They would rather sink with their colors nailed to the mast."

The speaker was interrupted on several occasions by hearty outbursts of applause, notably so as he urged impressively that justice and the future safety of the world demanded the apprehension and punishment of those who were responsible for the war, with all its consequent horrors and loss.

They were violators of international law,—were murderers, and should be dealt with as common criminals.

His appeal in behalf of the Red Cross was urgent and compelling, coming as it did from one who had sacrificed so much for the welfare of others.

The College Band played several selections while the Red Cross membership cards were being signed. It is confidently expected that every family in Berea will have one or more names on the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. Are you a "jiner" yet? If not, why not?

RED CROSS NOTES

Capt. A. F. B. Carpenter, V. C., R. N., of the H. M. S. "Vindictive" and hero of Zeebrugge, is to be one of the group of speakers to participate in the speaking campaign in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky during the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call for members, Dec. 16-23.

When plans were formed for the attack on Zeebrugge last April, Capt. Carpenter led the attacking flotilla and by his splendid navigating was able to bring the "Vindictive" alongside the "Mole," despite the heavy fire of German land batteries, and put a landing party ashore.

During the operation, Capt. Carpenter's clothing was shot through several times, his cap shot off his head and his binocular smashed with machine-gun fire. He escaped with only a slight wound on his left elbow.

Announcement of Capt. Carpenter's coming to Lake Division territory for a limited number of engagements is made by R. G. Frisbee, manager of the Christmas Roll Call Speakers' Bureau at Lake Division Headquarters, Cleveland. A number of other prominent speakers have been secured for work during the Roll Call. Some of these will carry Red Cross motion pictures.

Le Havre, a ten barrack children's colony has been set up by the American Red Cross on an estate of 500 acres of rolling land and forest. The colony is for Belgian children, rescued from shell-riddled districts near the front.

Three hundred children occupy this colony near Chartreuse, among them fifty little girls who were quartered in a house at Calais, until they were forced to move by bombs falling in the streets and garden.

Egyptians Fond of Pigeons.
Certain Egyptians carry on to a remarkable degree the business of raising pigeons. On one estate the 14 pigeon towers, each composed of about 1,200 clay jars, set one upon another. Each jar forms a comfortable house for the family of pigeons occupying it.

Belgium has paid \$500,000,000 to Germany since the war started. When to this is added the value of Belgian property wantonly destroyed, Germany's bill will be no trifle.

WORTH THE PRICE

Just by way of appreciation of what the world has escaped suppose for a moment that the German plan of world empire had been carried out successfully.

And that Germany today was dictating the terms of peace.

Would King Albert of Belgium be back in Brussels.

Would stricken Roumania be holding her head up once more with a smile of hope.

Would devastated Serbia be gathering together the remnants of her former government and preparing to rebuild her burned homes.

Would the Venetians be bringing back to Venice the art treasures they hurried away when the Austrian advance crossed the border.

Would France be jubilant over the probable early restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

Would England have the Union Jack floating from every flag pole in the land and Harwich harbor full of docile German U boats.

Would Russia be freed of the terms of the atrocious Brest-Litovsk treaty and at liberty to reorganize her government along the broadest lines of liberty.

And would Uncle Sam be preparing to go out and pick the juiciest plums in foreign commerce, or would he be arranging to pay a \$40,000,000,000 indemnity and to bow to the Kaiser's yoke for the next half century.

And what of the world at large. Would it be rejoicing today at the prospects of unfettered democracy and liberty.

Not if the Kaiser retained his faculties.

For the Kaiser had planned a little privately managed world protectorate with the world paying substantial tribute to the new Germany.

It cost the allied nations something more than \$100,000,000,000 to escape this fate. Not forgetting a tremendous blood toll.

But it was worth it.

And if Uncle Sam is compelled to add a few billion more to round out his obligations his independence will be cheap at the price.

So get ready to buy his next bond issue.

So get ready to buy his next bond issue.

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'ST. HELENA' FOR KAISER IS URGED BY DUTCH CHIEFS

Holland Will Give Ex-Ruler Up If Allies Make the Request.

PRINCE GIVES UP THRONE

Dispatch Received in Basel From Wolff Bureau Says He Has Renounced Rights — Many Shot During Rioting.

London, Dec. 9.—If the allies insist upon the delivery of the former German emperor and crown prince to an international court of justice Holland will yield, but will first urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Express. Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where they will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

Paris, Dec. 9.—Crown Prince Frederick William has renounced his right to the German throne.

Prince Adalbert, third son of the former German emperor, has joined the present German government, according to a Berlin dispatch. He is now at Potsdam, it is said.

A dispatch received in Basel from the semi-official Wolff bureau, quotes the crown prince in renouncing the throne as having said:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the emperor-king or for other reasons."

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand. Done at Wieringen, December 1, 1918. WILHELM."

Many Shot During Rioting.
London, Dec. 7.—The riots in Cologne continued all day Wednesday, according to a dispatch received from the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail. Thousands of persons stormed the military stores and many were killed.

Americans to Occupy Berlin.
Copenhagen, Dec. 7.—Allied and American forces will temporarily occupy Berlin, exercising police supervision, according to the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin, which says that an American wireless dispatch to this effect has been intercepted by the Germans. The newspaper says that Mannheim will be similarly occupied.

The reason for this action on the part of the allies is said to be a "regrettable incident during which a supervisor of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."

HAD 500,000 "FLU" CASES

New York Health Commissioner Tells Extent of Recent Epidemic—To Take Preventive Measures.

New York, Dec. 9.—More than 500,000 cases of Spanish influenza were recorded in this city during the recent epidemic, according to a statement made by Health Commissioner Copeland in asking the board of estimate for an appropriation of \$60,000 with which to take precautions against a recurrence of the epidemic.

BRITISH WARSHIP HITS MINE

Eleven Men of Cassandra Are Lost in the Baltic Sea—Many Saved by Destroyers.

London, Dec. 9.—Eleven men are missing as a result of the British warship Cassandra coming in contact with a mine in the Baltic sea at night, according to an official communication issued by the admiralty. Torpedo boat destroyers rescued the remainder of the crew.

CANDY FOR AMERICAN ARMY

War Department Orders Purchase of 9,000,000 Pounds of Sweets for Christmas.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Nine million pounds of candy for the army has just been ordered by the war department, and it was announced that a considerable part of it would be rushed overseas in time to insure a plentiful supply for Christmas. Other special purchases for the expeditionary forces include 505,000 gallons of pickles.

RUSS REDS KILL 14 MORE

Prince Eristoff and Two Sisters and Prince and Princess Sviatopolk-Mirsky Murdered.

Stockholm, Dec. 9.—On the pretext of having discovered a counter-revolutionary plot, the terrorist commission at Mohilev sentenced fourteen persons to death, according to a Petrograd dispatch. Among those sentenced were Prince Eristoff, who was executed with his two sisters, and the Prince and Princess Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

CONTINUED NAVAL EXPANSION URGED

PEACE DEMANDS SOON TO GROW, SAYS DANIELS—ACHIEVEMENTS ON LAND AND SEA REVIEWED.

Credit Is Given to the Transport Service. Marines Lauded for Victories on Field. Engineering Feats and Mine-Laying Cited.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—With a story of brilliant achievements of the American navy in the war Secretary Daniels couples, in his annual report made public, an urgent recommendation for continued naval expansion to meet the demands of peace for national and international work on the sea. Through nearly all of 144 printed pages the Secretary tells in brief phrases of the navy's part in the war, of the doing of the seemingly impossible through team work. He speaks of the mighty accomplishment of transporting 2,000,000 men to France without the loss of an eastbound troop ship through enemy action, and he devotes a graphic chapter to the marine brigade which, as all the world knows, blocked the last Prussian advance on Paris and started the German retreat that ended with the war.

This reference to the future concludes the report: "The day is not far distant when the world will witness an end of competitive building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal for a reduction of armament to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety. Navies still will be needed as an international police force to compel compliance with the decree of an international tribunal which will be set up to decide differences between nations. Naval vessels will have large peace tasks of survey and discovery and protection in addition to police duty of an international as well as of a national character."

"Inasmuch as the United States is the richest of the great nations and has suffered less in war than any of the allied powers, it will devote upon this country to make a contribution to the navy to preserve the peace of the world commensurate with its wealth, its commerce, is growing and expanding merchant marine, and its leadership in the council of free people. "It is, therefore, our duty now, not indeed to enter upon any new and ambitious naval program, but to go forward steadily upon the lines of naval increase to which the country committed itself by the adoption three years ago of the first far-reaching constructive naval program in the history of the republic. I have recommended to this Congress the adoption of another three-year program substantially like the one authorized in 1915. But the victory of the allies and the United States should—and will, I sincerely trust—within a few years make it no longer necessary for any nation under whip and spur to burden its taxpayers to undertake to build, in competitive construction, bigger fighting ships and more of them than any other nation can construct."

OUR DWINDLING MEAT SUPPLY

You have no doubt become accustomed to meatless days, but secretly you are probably waiting and hoping for the day when you can again eat a good steak without feeling unpatriotic.

But do you realize that the average meat supply per individual, even before the war, had fallen off nearly one fourth since 1900? To be sure, each of us had nearly as much meat to eat

OUR AVAILABLE MEAT SUPPLY PER INDIVIDUAL IN 1880 WAS



In 1917 as in 1880, but this was secured at the expense of our European neighbors. Our exports practically ceased; we had no surplus left to send abroad.

But the question is, "Toward what are we headed?" Shall we have to continue to reduce our meat ration until eventually we come to the plan of cereal-eating China? This is the natural trend in every highly populated country. Where people and live stock must compete for the same grain, live stock is pretty apt to get left.

But there is no real need for permanent meat shortage in America. Our farm and particularly our pastures are not producing anything like full capacity. Following the close of the war fertilizer will undoubtedly be used more extensively than ever before to boost live stock production. Many live stock farms could actually double their carrying capacity by making use of commercial fertilizer. "Fertilizer to Keep More Live Stock" bids fair to be a popular slogan on the American live-stock farm.

GUNNER DEPEW

or
Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U. S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "Reds," the wonderful French gunners who have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and "gets" his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Huns, who are mowed down as they cross "No Man's Land."

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew rejoins the Cassard, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Cassard is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XI—The Cassard takes part in many hot engagements in the memorable Gallipoli campaign.

CHAPTER XII—Depew is a member of a landing party which sees fierce fighting in the trenches at Gallipoli.

CHAPTER XIII—After an unsuccessful trench raid, Depew tries to rescue two wounded men in "No Man's Land," but both die before he can reach the trenches.

CHAPTER XIV—Depew wins the Croix de Guerre for bravery in passing through a terrific artillery fire to summon aid to his comrades in an advanced post.

CHAPTER XV—On his twelfth trip to the Dardanelles, he is wounded in a naval engagement and, after recovering in a hospital at Brest, he is discharged from service and sails for New York on the steamer Georgia.

CHAPTER XVI—The Georgia is captured by the German raider Mowee. Depew, with other survivors, is taken aboard the Mowee.

CHAPTER XVII—Transferred to the Yarrowdale, which was captured later by the Mowee, Depew and other prisoners suffer terrible hardships until they arrive in Germany.

CHAPTER XIX.

German Prison Camps.

A few days after I had been lashed to the barbed wire fence some of the German officers came to the barracks, and one of them who spoke very good English said: "All of the neutrals who were on unarmed ships 'sawp out.' Only a few stepped out."

Then he called for all the neutrals, and the Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Brazilians and Spaniards stepped out. But when I did, he said, "No, not Americans. Americans are not neutrals. America supplies our enemies with food and ammunition." He raised his fist, and I thought he was going to hit me, but instead he gave me a shove, that caused me to fall and get a little cut on the head. Then the sentries pushed me over with the British and the French.

After that they took the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes to separate barracks, and gave them clothes and beds and the same rations as the German soldiers. When I saw this I made a kick and said I was a neutral, too, and ought to get the same treatment as the Scandinavians. They took me to the officers again, kicked me about and swore at me, and the only answer I got was that America would suffer for all she had done for the allies. Then I was sent back to the barracks again.

The next day at about one o'clock they took us from the barracks and drilled us through the swamps. The men began to fall one by one, some crying or swearing, but most of them going along without a word. Those who went down were smashed in the head with rifle butts or belts.

Finally we arrived at a little railroad station, and had to stand in the snow for over an hour while the engine ran up and down the tracks hooking on cars. When we finally got in the cars we were frozen stiff. I could hardly walk, and some of the boys simply could not move without intense pain.

They loaded twelve men into each compartment, and detailed a guard of six men to each car. The windows in the cars were all smashed, and everything about the cars was dirty.

Finally the train stopped at a town named Alt-Damm, and there was a mob of women and children around, as usual, ready for us with bricks and spit. They stoned us through the car windows, and laughed and jeered at

us, but by this time we were so used to it that we did not mind much. Only, every now and then some fellow would get all he could stand, and either talk back or make a pass at somebody. Then he would get his—either a bayonet through the arm or leg, or a crash on the head with a gun butt.

After an eighteen hour ride, without food or drink, we arrived at Neustrelitz. It was raining as we pulled in. As we went up the grade to the town we could see lights about a mile away, and we figured that that was the camp. The rain stopped and we remained in the cars for some time. Then, after a while, we knew our new guards were coming; long before we could see them, we could hear the racket they made. Somehow a German cannot do anything shipshape and neatly, but always has to have a lot of noise, and running around, and general confusion. Four-footed swine are more orderly in their habits than the Huns.

When they came up, we were roused from the cars and drilled up the road to the camp. When we got near the German barracks we were halted and counted again, and made to stand there for at least an hour after they had finished counting us, shivering like leaves. At last they placed us in barracks, and those who could went to sleep.

There were about forty barracks in the Limey group at Neustrelitz and two large Zeppelin sheds. The barracks were just about like those at Swinemunde—at least, they were no better. Along the sides of the rooms were long shelves or benches, and every three feet were boards set in grooves. The shelves were what we had to sleep on, and the boards in the grooves divided them up so that only a certain number of men could use each bench.

The following morning we nearly dropped dead when the Huns pulled in a large wagon full of clothing. We thought we never would have anything to wear but our underclothes. They issued to each man a pair of trousers, thin model, a thin coat about like the seersucker coats some people wear in the summer, an overcoat about as warm as if it had been made of cigarette papers, a skull cap and a pair of shoes, which were a day's labor to carry around. Not one of us received socks, shirts or underwear.

The toe was cut from the right shoe of the pair I received, and as my wounds were in the right thigh and my leg had stiffened up considerably and got very sore, I got pretty anxious, because there was nothing but slush underfoot, and I was afraid I might lose my leg. So I thought that if I went to the commander and made a kick I might get a good shoe. I hesitated about it at first, but finally made up my mind and went to see him.

I told him that it was slushy outside, and that the water ran through the hole in my shoe and made it bad for my whole leg, which was wounded. He examined the shoe, and looked at the open toe for some time, and I thought he was going to put up an argument, but would give in finally.

Then he asked me what I wanted. I thought that was plain enough to see, but I said just as easily as I could that I wanted a shoe without a hole in the toe.

"So the water runs into it, does it?" he said. "Well, my advice to you is to get a knife, cut a hole in the heel and let the water out." All the other swine in the room laughed very loud at this, and I guess this Fritz thought he was a great comedian. But somehow or other, it did not strike me so funny that I just had to laugh, and I was able, after quite a struggle, to keep from even snickering. It was a harder struggle than that to keep from doing something else, though!

Our meals were just about the same as at Swinemunde—the bread was just as muddy, the barley coffee just as rank, and the soup just as cabbageless. The second morning after we had had our barley coffee, one of the sentries came to our barracks, which was number 7-B, and gave each of us an envelope and a sheet of writing paper. Then he told us to write

to anybody we wanted to, after which he chalked on the door in big letters: KRIEGSGEFANGENENLAGER and told us it was the return address. We were all surprised, and asked each other where we were, because we had thought we were in Neustrelitz. After a while, we learned that it means "Prisoner-of-War-Camp." At first, though, many of us thought it was the name of the town, and we got to calling it the Brewery, because the name ended in lager. Whatever beer



He Chalked on the Door.

was brewed there was not for us though.

I noticed that all the time he was writing the word and giving us the stationery, the sentry was laughing and having a great time with his own little self, but I figured he was just acting German, and that nothing was important about it.

We were all tickled to death to get a chance to let our people know where we were, and each man thought a long time about what he would say, and who he would write to, before he ever started to write. Each man wanted to say all he could in the small space he had, and we wanted to let our friends know how badly they were treating us without saying it in so many words, because we knew the Huns would censor the letters, and it would go hard with anyone who complained much. So most of the men said they were having a great time and were treated very well, and spread it on so thick that their friends would figure they were lying because they had to.

One fellow had an idea that was better than that, though. He had been in jail in Portsmouth, England, for three months, for beating up a constable, and he had had a pretty rough time. So he wrote a pal of his that he had been captured by the Germans, but that everything was going along pretty well. In fact, he said, the only other trip he had ever been on, where he had a better time, was the three months' vacation he had spent in Portsmouth two years before, which he thought the friend would remember. He said that trip was better than this one, so the friend could figure out for himself how pleasant this one was. Everybody thought this was a great idea, but unfortunately not all of us had been in jail, so we could not all use it. Which was just as well, we thought, because the Germans would be suspicious if all of us compared this vacation with others.

A few of the men did not have anybody they could write to, and some did not know their friends' addresses, so they would write letters to friends of the other men, and sign it with the friend's nickname.

As soon as a man had finished his letter, he had to go out to the center of the camp, where they had built a raised platform. There the sentries took the letters, and the men formed around the square. There were officers on the platform reading the letters. We thought they read them there in the open, before us, so that we would know they were not tampering with the letters, and we thought the heaven would fall if they were getting so unskilled at that.

Finally, all the men had finished their letters and turned them over to the officers, who read them. And then we saw why the sentry laughed.

The officers tore up every one of the letters. They were anxious that we would see them do it, so none of us would have any hope that our friends would get word.

But we said to ourselves that, if it was information they wanted, they had as much as was good for them, which was none at all, because I do not think one letter in the bunch had a single word of truth in it. But we were all pretty angry and pretty low after that, because it showed the Huns still had plenty of kultur left, after all, and we knew there was rough sledding ahead of us. Also, some of the men were sore because they had wasted their time thinking up different ways of tipping their friends off to the real state of affairs, and all for nothing. Why they should worry about time, I could not see. Time was the only thing we had plenty of, and I for one, thought we were going to have still more of it.

Going back to the barracks we tried to sing "Puck Up Your Troubles," but there was not much pep in it. We were not downhearted, though; at least, we said we were not.

CHAPTER XX.

Kultur—the Real Stuff.

Neustrelitz was mainly for Russian prisoners, and there were neither British nor French soldiers interned there—only sailors of the merchant marine such as the men I was with. The Russians were given far worse treatment than any other prisoners. This was for two reasons, as near as I could make out. One was that the Russian would stand most anything, whereas the British and French could only be goaded to a certain point, and beyond that lay trouble. The other reason was that the Russians sent German

prisoners to Siberia, or at least, so the Huns thought, and Fritz hates the cold. So, hating the Russians, and realizing that they were used to being under-dogs, Fritz picked on them and bullied them in a way that the rest of us would not have stood. We would have rushed them and gone west with bayonets first.

The barracks were made of spruce, and were about ninety feet long and twenty-five feet wide, and you can take it from me that as carpenters, whoever made them were fine farmers. There were cracks in them that you could drive an automobile through. When we were there, each barracks had a stove in the center, a good stove and a big one, but at first it was of no use to us, because the Germans would not give us coal or wood for it. But after shivering for a while, we began ripping the boards out of the barracks, and taking the dividing boards from the benches that we used for beds.

Later, they gave each of us a mattress filled with wood shavings, and a blanket that was about as warm as a pane of glass. The mattresses were placed on the ground in the barracks, which were very damp, and after three or four days, the shavings would begin to rot and the mattresses to smell. In order to keep warm we slept as close together as we could, which caused our various diseases to spread rapidly.

When we were receiving our rations, the sentries would offer us an extra ration if we would take a lash from their belts. We were so hungry that many and many a man would go up and take a swat in any part of his body from the heavy leather belts with brass tongue and buckle, just to get a little more "shadow" soup or barley coffee or mud bread.

One morning the sentries picked out ten men from our barracks, of which I was one, and drilled us over a field near the kuche. There was a large tank in the field and we had to pump water into it. It was very cold, and we were weak and sick, so we would fall one after another, not caring whether we ever got up or not. Fritz would smash those who fell with his rifle butt. We asked for gloves, because our hands were freezing, but all we got was "Nichts."

After we had been there for about an hour and a half, one of our men became very sick, so that I thought he was going to die, and when he fell over, I reported it to a sentry. The sentry came over, saw him lying in the snow, yelled, "Schwein, nicht krank!" grabbed him by the shoulder, and pulled him all the way across the field to the office of the camp commander. Then he was placed in the guard house, where he remained for two days. The next thing we knew, the Russians had been ordered to make a box, and were being marched to the guard house to put him in it and bury him.

Another thing at Neustrelitz, that was pretty hard to stand, was the pretty habit the Huns had of coming up to the barbed wire and teasing us as though we were wild animals in a cage. Sometimes there would be crowds of people lined along the wire throwing things at us, and spitting, and having a great time generally. It was harder than ever when a family party would arrive, with water and mutter, and maybe grosvater and grosmutter, and all the little Boche kinder, because, as you probably know, the Germans take food with them whenever they go on a party, no matter what kind, and they would stand there and stare at us like the boobs they were, eating all the time—and we so hungry that we could have eaten ourselves, almost. After they had stared a while, they would begin to feel more at home, and then would start the throwing and spitting and the "schweinhund" sangerfest, and they would have a great time generally. Probably, when they got home, they would strike off a medal for themselves in honor of the visit.

Then, too, there were always Hun soldiers on leave or off duty, who made it a point to pay us a visit, and though I do not think they were as bad as the civvies, especially the women, they were bad enough.

We had one bucket in each barracks, and as these buckets were used for both washing and drinking, they were always dirty. We boiled the water when we washed the clothes, to get rid of the cooties, and that left a settling in it that looked just like red lead. We had to get the water from a hydrant outside of the barracks, and for a while we drank it. But after several of the boys had gone west and we could not figure out why, a man told us he thought the water was poisoned, and a Russian doctor, who was a prisoner, slipped us word about it also. So, after that, very few of us drank water from the hydrant. I was scared stiff at first, because I had had some of the water, but after that I did not touch hydrant water.

It was a good thing for us that there was always plenty of snow in Germany, and even luckier that the Huns did not shoot us for eating it. It was about the only thing they did not deprive us of—it was not verboten.

I thought I knew what tough cooties were, in the trenches, but they were regular mollycoddles compared to the pets we had in the prison camps. After we boiled our clothes we would be free from them for not more than two hours, and then they would come back, with re-enforcements, thirsting for vengeance.

The camp at Neustrelitz was surrounded by big dogs, which were kept just outside the barbed wire. We had them going all the time. Every once in a while, some fellow would make an awful racket, and the next thing

we knew, there was Fritz coming like a shot, with musket at his hip, just as they carry them in a charge, and blowing whistles at each other, until they were blue in the face. Whenever they thought some one was escaping, they ran twice as fast as I



We Had Our Choice of Standing Up and Dying, or Falling Down and Being Killed.

ever saw them run, except when the Foreign Legion was on their heels at Dixmude.

When they got up to the dogs, they would first talk to them and then kick them, and after that, they would rest their rifles on the wire and yell "Zuruck!" at us. We all enjoyed this innocent pastime very much, and we were glad they had the dogs.

There were some things the Huns did that you just could not explain. For instance, one of the Russians walked out of the kuche, as we were passing, and we heard a bang! and the Russian keeled over and went west. Now, we had not done anything and the other Russians said he had behaved himself, worked hard and had never had any trouble. They just killed him, and that is all there was to it. But not one of us could figure out why.

After we had been at Neustrelitz for three weeks, they drilled us out of the camp to a railway station, and stood us in the snow for four hours waiting for the train. We were exhausted and began falling, one by one, and each time one of us fell, the sentries would yell, "Nicht krank!" and give us the rifle butt. We had our choice of standing up and dying or falling down and being killed, and it was a fine choice to have to make.

The cars finally pulled in, and as usual, the windows were smashed, the doors open, and the compartments just packed with snow. When we saw this, we knew we were going to get worse treatment, even, than we had been getting, and many of us wanted to die. It had not been unusual for some of the men to tell the Germans to shoot them too, and it seems as though it was always a man who wanted to live who did get it and went west.

However, all of us nearly got killed when we reached Wittenberg. When the train stopped there, we saw a big wagonload of sliced bread on the station platform and we all stared at it. We stood it as long as we could, and then we made a rush for it. But when we got nearer, we saw that there were four sentries guarding it and four women issuing it out to the German soldiers. They would not give us any, of course.

So we stood around and watched the Huns eat it, while they and the women laughed at us, and pretended that they were starving and would groan and rub their stomachs and say, "Nichts zu essen," to each other, and then grab a big hunk of bread and eat it. What we did not say to them was very little indeed. We were certainly wild if any men ever were.

Then some of us said we were going to get some of that bread if we went west for it. So we started a fight, and while they were attending to some of us, the others grabbed and hid all the bread they could. They roused us back into the cars and we were just starting to divide up the bread when they caught us with it and took it away. We were wilder than ever then, but we could not do anything.

It got colder after we left Wittenberg, and the snow blew into the cars through the windows and doors until we were afraid to sleep for fear of freezing. It was the worst night I have ever seen, and the coal bunkers on the Yarrowdale seemed like a palace compared to the compartments, because we could at least move around in the ship, while in the train we could not move at all, and were packed so close that we could not even stretch our legs and arms. Some of the men did die, but not in my compartment, though most of us were frost-bitten about the face.

We thought that night would never end, but day came finally, and though it seemed to get colder and colder, we did not mind it so much. At about eleven that morning, we arrived at a place called Minden and saw a prison camp there—just a stockade near the tracks with the boys out in the open. We waved to them, and they waved back and gave a cheer-oh or two. We felt sorry for them, because we knew we were not going to that camp, and from what little we saw, we knew we could not be going to a worse place than they were in. I shall never forget Minden, because it was here that I

received the only cigarette I had while I was in Germany.

Minden is quite a railway center, I guess, and when we pulled into the depot, we saw many troops going to the front or coming back. As at all important German railway stations, there was a Red Cross booth on the platform, with German girls handing out barley coffee and other things to the German soldiers. I saw a large shanty on the platform, with a Red Cross painted over the door. I saw the girls giving barley coffee to the soldiers, and I thought I would have a try at it and at least be polite enough to give the girls a chance of refusing me. I was refused all right, but they were so nasty about it that I put down my head and let something slip. I do not remember just what it was, but it was not very complimentary, I guess. Anyhow, I did not think anyone near there understood English, but evidently some one heard me who did, for I got an awful boot that landed me ten or twelve feet away. I fell on my hands and knees, and about a yard away I saw a cigarette stub. I dived for it like a man falling on a football, and when I came up that stub was safely in my pocket. And it stayed there until I reached Dulmen and had a chance to light it behind the barracks. If any of the other men had smelled real tobacco, they would probably have murdered me, and I could not have blamed them for it.

That was the first and last cigarette I got in Germany, and you can believe me when I say that I enjoyed it. There was not much to it, but I smoked it until there was not enough left to hold in my mouth, and then I used what was left and mixed it with the bark that we made cigarettes out of. Incidentally, this bark was great stuff. I do not know what kind of tree it was from, but it served the purpose. Whenever a fellow wanted to smoke and lit one of these bark cigarettes, a few puffs were enough.



The First and Last Cigarette.

He did not want to smoke again for some time afterward, and like as not, he did not want to eat either. They were therefore very valuable.

It is very hard to get matches in the camps, and when any prisoner does get hold of one, it is made to last a long time. Here is how we make a match last. Some one gives up the sleeve of his coat, and the match is carefully lit, and the coat sleeve burned to a crisp. Then we take a button from our coats—the buttons are brass with two holes in them—pass a shoestring through the holes, knot the ends, and with the button in the center of the string, buzz it around as you have seen boys do, with the string over both hands, moving the hands together and apart until the button revolves very fast.

We then put a piece of flint against the crisped cloth, and buzz the button against it until a spark makes the crisp glow, and from this we would light our bark cigarettes. I do not think any man in the world could inhale one of these bark cigarettes: some of us tried and went right to sleep.

(To Be Continued)

+ Our exports since 's country +
+ entered the war have justified a +
+ statement made by the Food Ad- +
+ ministration shortly after its con- +
+ ception, outlining the principles +
+ and policies that would govern +
+ the solution of this country's +
+ food problems. +
+ "The whole foundation of de- +
+ mocracy," declared the Food Ad- +
+ ministration, "lies in the indi- +
+ vidual initiative of its people +
+ and their willingness to serve +
+ interests of the nation with com- +
+ plete self effacement in the time +
+ of emergency. Democracy can +
+ yield to discipline, and we can +
+ solve this food problem for our +
+ own people and for the Allies in +
+ this way. To have done so will +
+ have been a greater service than +
+ our immediate objective, for we +
+ have demonstrated the rightfulness +
+ of our faith and our ability +
+ to defend ourselves without be- +
+ ing Prussianized." +

Sending to Europe 141,000,000 bushels of wheat from a surplus of apparently nothing was the outstanding exploit of the American food army in the critical year of the war.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M. D., Physician
HARLAN DUDLEY, M. D., Physician
MRS. ANNA POWELL HACKETT, R. N., Superintendent
MRS. HELEN STEARN SHARPE, R. N., Assistant

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We Sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mrs. Martha Early was in Lexington, Saturday, on business.

Master Augustus Hamilton, Jr., is ill at home with pneumonia. Chas. Hamilton has also been among the number suffering from the "flu."

Lieutenants Leonard and Wm. Fielder, who recently graduated from Camp Gordon, are spending a short time with friends and relatives here. They are former students of Berea College.

Boston Robinson is ill with influenza at his home on Chestnut street. His sister is also confined with the malady.

LOST—On Chestnut street, somewhere between Ladies Hall and Boone Tavern, a ladies small purse containing about \$30 in cash. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Please return to Boone Tavern.

Miss Maud Bowman is out again after a severe attack of influenza.

Lieut. Chas. Allen, of Camp Taylor, is visiting friends and relatives near Berea.

Lieut. Saylor, of Camp Gordon, is visiting in Berea this week.

Lieut. R. C. Miller, of Camp Grant, Ill., is visiting old friends here at present. Lieut. Miller is a former student of the College Department.

Progress Club Bazaar, Saturday, December 14th, at Baker's store. Practical hand-made Christmas presents, home cooked foods, home made candy, pop-corn balls, hot cocoa, dress chickens, etc., for sale. Proceeds to be used for local charities. Doors open at 7:00 a. m.

The officers of the local S. A. T. C. unit will remain here for some time to conclude the business involved by the dissolving of the unit.

Everett English, Jr., is ill at his home on Chestnut street with the influenza.

We congratulate Miss Bertie Robinson upon the excellent record made by her school in the drive for War Work funds. Her school has to its credit \$65.00. This won them the silk flag offered to the school raising the greatest amount. Miss Robinson is planning to re-enter Berea in January.

Progress Club Bazaar will serve hot cocoa all day, Saturday, Dec. 14th, Baker's store.

Miss Jewell Shorte came over from Ravenna for a visit with Berea folks Monday.

Miss Lelia Flannery, who has been spending several weeks with her parents at Kingston, returned to Battle Creek, Mich., at the first of the week to resume her course in nursing.

Mrs. Elbridge Mitchell has been quite sick at her home on Center street.

Justus Jackson was home at the first of the week.

Mrs. Peter McNeil has been visiting her sister and friends in Berea. Mrs. McNeil will be remembered as Miss Fletcher, a student of Berea Academy last year.

"Seldom can the heart be lonely, if it seeks a lonelier still, Self forgetting of the morrow, emptier cups of love to fill." You have a chance to fill these "emptier cups," in the form of Christmas baskets, for "the lonelier still," by patronizing Progress Club Bazaar, Saturday, Dec. 14th, at Baker's store. Doors open at 7:00 a. m.

Miss Myrtle Brown, of Parksville, Ky., was the guest of her sister, Miss Louella Brown, for a few days' visit.

Mrs. Scott McGuire and little son, Scott T., are ill at their home with the "flu."

Miss Rebecca Muncy who has been ill is now able to see her friends.

Mr. Arnold and family have moved from the Wilson house on Center street to the old Kidd place on Center street.

Miss Minor Herndon is ill at her home on Jackson street.

Miss Julia Hanson, who has had the "flu," is now able to be in school again.

For Sale—Thoroughbred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Large well marked birds. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Also some extra nice S. C. Rhode Island cockerels at \$2.00 each. Mrs. Luther Todd, Berea phone 9-1441, Coyle, Ky.

Misses Myrtle and Louella Brown were the guests of Miss Marie Bower Sunday for luncheon.

Mrs. John Welch, who has had the "flu," is now able to be out again.

Miss Mabel Gott is ill at her home on Depot street.

Mrs. John Smith, of Chestnut street, is improving.

LYCEUM TICKETS

Those holding Lyceum tickets for the Mark Sullivan Lecture, which was scheduled for Dec. 6, may present them for admission to the Harmonia Concert on Monday evening, December 16.

COLLEGE HOSPITAL NOTES

Mrs. Rigby and son, Harold, are in the hospital with light cases of influenza.

Miss Cora Seale, who has been very ill, is now much better.

Riley Powell, operated on last week, is doing well, as is Miss Elizabeth Dalton. Miss Fox is gradually gaining.

There are about ten cases of influenza in the hospital at present. It does not seem to be increasing among the student body.

John Lewis, who has been sick for a long time, is very low.

SHORTE BROTHERS WOUNDED

Word has just come that Sergts. D. C. and B. C. Shorte are wounded. Dan's wounds are in the back and side and Braxton is wounded in the leg just below the knee. They are at present at Lastford, Kent, England, 37th Base Hospital, Ward N.

GRADED SCHOOL CLOSES AGAIN

The Berea Graded School has been closed again on account of the influenza. The Board of Directors decided to close, in compliance with the request of the Board of Health, until January.

Miss Lou Elliott, teacher of the sixth grade, has gone to spend the enforced vacation with Mrs. Wm. Clark at her home on the Dixie highway.

CORN CONTEST

Have you forgotten about it? J. W. Herndon, at Berea Bank and Trust Co., offers \$5.00 in cash for the best ten ears of corn left at the bank—\$2.50 for the best five ears of white corn, and \$2.50 for the best five ears of yellow corn. Contest to close December 21st, when corn will be judged by an expert and premiums paid. All corn entered in this contest to be donated to Herndon. Come on with your corn and let's have a good show.

FOR SALE

High grade, single comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. W. R. Hunt. Phone 181-4. (Ad-27)

MARE AND MULE STRAYED

Black mare, 16½ hands high, roan stripe over right eye; and black horse mule, 14 hands high. \$5 reward for information concerning whereabouts of same.

Sidney Sims, Conway Ky.

VICTORY GIRLS' PIE SUPPER

After the basketball game Tuesday night, the Victory girls held a pie supper, the proceeds of which amounted to twenty dollars, which will go to national war work. The Victory Girls subscribed two hundred dollars to this fund and have thus far raised one hundred and thirty dollars. Let's all do our part to help make it two hundred.

BOONE TAVERN NOTES

Miss Jean Cameron, former matron at the Tavern, has been back on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have returned this week from Cincinnati, where she has been ill with influenza.

Among other guests are Major Sants, of England, and Lieut. R. C. Miller.

BEREA VS. BARBOURVILLE

Berea suffered her second defeat on the basketball floor, last Tuesday, at the hands of Barbourville. The final score was 45-32. The game was fast and clean from the beginning; each team showing itself to be made up of true sports. The chief star of the game was C. E. Overly, left forward for Barbourville, who shot sixteen field goals and two fouls, thus scoring 34 of Barbourville's 45 points. This was the last game of the S.A.T.C., as it is now disbanded. The local team has won three games and lost two.

CLARK GETS BEAUTIFUL LOVING CUP

To Editor of The Citizen:—

On Wednesday night, the War Campaign Workers gathered at Boone Tavern to hear the final summing up of our interesting work. We all felt good and wanted each other to know it. We invited some of our Richmond co-workers over and they came all for a genuine little jollification time.

After enjoying the elegantly prepared dinner, we had the local reports and called on Dr. Telford, our County chairman, who gave a most interesting report on the work of Madison County, ending with a beautiful tribute to our esteemed Prof. Clark, who labored so unselfishly in the Richmond District, and then presented him with a handsome loving cup, coming from the friends of Madison County.

It might be well to say here that the Richmond district was the only district in the State of Kentucky that didn't pay their leader a month's salary for their work in the Campaign, but Prof. Clark did not ask it, and did not get it and to express our real appreciation of his untiring efforts, the cup was given. But even so, we hear of a few who have given, or promised to give, a few dollars and hadn't themselves been presented with a cup for their donation, who were scared almost white for fear that some of their money would be used to help pay for this cup, and for the benefit of those three, we want to say that the dollars which bought the cup were taken up by private subscription for this purpose after the close of our campaign and that every cent of yours will go to the State Treasurer.

Again, those same three became uneasy about the cost of the banquet to the workers and this time knew their money was gone, and again we say to you that we knew you were here, for every community has "em like you and we knew you only wanted an excuse to get out of your pledge and after working so hard for it, and not getting it till the close of the campaign, we couldn't think of losing yours now; so for your full satisfaction, allow me to inform you that not one cent of your money was spent for the good time given our workers. It is paid for in full and all of our campaign money left.

We had a wonderful time all thru the campaign and our victory has been celebrated, everybody enjoyed the dinner and now we absolutely refuse to have cold water poured on us. So come on across.

John W. Welch, Local Chairman.

Not Even a Symptom?

Marion was restless while with her mother making a call. The woman on whom they were calling suggested that Marion go out in the yard and look for the cat. She returned directly, disappointed, and said petulantly, "I don't see any symptoms of a cat out there."

Greenland Rich in Metals.

Greenland, that huge Danish territory, has copper, lead, silver, tin. Flakes of absolutely pure silver have been picked up in crevices along the cliffs. Masses of almost pure iron are found in Greenland. One which was brought to Europe was six and a half feet long by five and a half thick, and weighed 46,000 pounds.

CALL FOR UNIVERSAL MEMBERSHIP

Last Christmas 22,000,000 men and women, and 8,000,000 children answered the call of the Red Cross and became members of the world's greatest humanity cause. Those who experienced the sweet satisfaction of doing that much to help the work will gladly renew their memberships and all others will join when they realize the duty and privilege to do so. The war is over but there remains work of the greatest magnitude for the Red Cross to do, and a campaign is on to secure universal membership. It only costs \$1 to join. Enlist for the supreme service by answering the Christmas call.

The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call occurs December 16th to 23rd, inclusive. President Wilson has asked all American citizens to continue their interest in the Red Cross by paying their dues at this time for the year 1919. Every person will receive, on paying their dues, a 1919 button, ten Christmas seals and a Red Cross Window Service Flag. The white star in the center of the Red Cross indicates that every adult in the family is a member of Christmas Roll Call.

The following local committee has been provided with supplies and will receive your dues at any time: Prof. W. C. Hunt, Mayor John L. Gay, John Dean, A. F. Scruggs, Frank Coyle, Mrs. S. R. Baker, Mrs. J. W. Herndon, Mrs. C. D. Lewis, Mrs. John Welch, Dr. Scott McGuire, R. H. Chrisman, T. J. Osborne.

WITH THE CHURCHES

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m.

Preaching service at 11 a. m. Subject next Sunday, "The Ministry of Angels."

Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15.

We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Rev. E. B. English, Pastor

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all visitors in our city as well as to all citizens to unite with us in these services.

Rev. Benson H. Roberts, Pastor

Christian Church

Very interesting services last Lord's Day. One person took membership with the congregation, with others soon to follow, we hope.

Regular services next Lord's Day as follows: Bible School, 9:45, followed by communion and sermon. Subject to be considered—"Seeking the Kingdom First and the Results that Follow." A cordial invitation is extended to all.

W. J. Hudspeth,

Minister.

FAREWELL RECEPTION FOR S. A. T. C. BOYS

Monday night, in Ladies Hall lobby, a farewell reception was given by the girls and Faculty of the College Department to the members of the S. A. T. C. unit here which has been demobilized. President Frost was present and enjoyed this last social with the unit. Coffee and cakes were served and the boys will not forget the pleasant socials given by the College girls. Tuesday noon, the Boarding Hall expressed its wishes for God-speed to the boys, in their return to civilian life. An immense chicken dinner was served, the Unit expressing its whole-hearted pleasure by the rapid disappearance of the feast.

RUPTURE EXPERT HERE

Seeley, World Famous in this Specialty, Called to Richmond

F. H. Seeley of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will personally be at the Glyndon Hotel and will remain in Richmond this Monday only, Dec. 16. Mr. Seeley says: "The Spermatic Shield will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, but contracts the opening in 10 days on the average case. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain, producing results without surgery, injections, medical treatment or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. All charity cases without charge, or if any interested call, he will be glad to show same without charge or fit them if desired. Business demands prevent stopping at any other place in this section.

P. S. Every statement in this notice has been verified before the Federal and State Courts.—F. H. Seeley.



The Merits of a Bank

When you choose your bank you expect:

Safety for your deposits.
Certainty of accommodation.
Courteous and efficient handling of your banking transactions.

OUR membership in the Federal Reserve System, with the privilege it gives of converting our commercial paper into cash, insures safety for your deposits, and certainty of all merited accommodation. The personnel of our directors, officers and staff is your guaranty of courteous and efficient attention to your needs.

Berea National Bank

MEMBER
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM

Made Matrimony a Business.

In a bigamy case in Russia in 1910 the prisoner, a beautiful young woman of some thirty summers, admitted that she had been married to sixteen husbands, running away from each in turn and taking all their portable property with her.

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

Come on to Berea! Get ready for the Winter Term! We have some real bargains in town property and some farms near town worth the money asked for them. They will never be cheaper! and are getting scarcer every day. Lots of people making money here on milk since the creamery opened. Why not come and get in the game? We have what you want; if not, we will find it for you.

See Dean at the Berea Bank and Trust Co.; catch Herndon on the fly. Respectfully,

DEAN & HERNDON,

Dealers in Real Estate, Berea, Ky.

Our Clientele Grows!

Not Upon Promises,
But Upon Performance

We are pioneers in
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

In Business Since 1836
Prompt Deliveries

The Teasdale Co.
625-627 Walnut St.
Cincinnati - Ohio



WE BUY OLD FALSE TEETH

We pay from \$2.00 to \$35.00 per set (broken or not). We also pay actual value for Diamonds, old Gold Silver and Bridge-work. Send at once by parcel post and receive cash by return mail.

MAZER'S TOOTH SPECIALTY

Dept. X, 2007, So. 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

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First Class Repairing

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Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

Reduction Sale!

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**Coats, Suits, Furs
Blouses, Skirts
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Richmond

Kentucky



A Legally GUARANTEED CURE for Hog Cholera

Think of it, Mr. Farmer, here's a remedy for hog cholera that is sold under a "Legal Guarantee Bond." How can you afford to take chances against hog cholera when you can get this remedy on such terms?

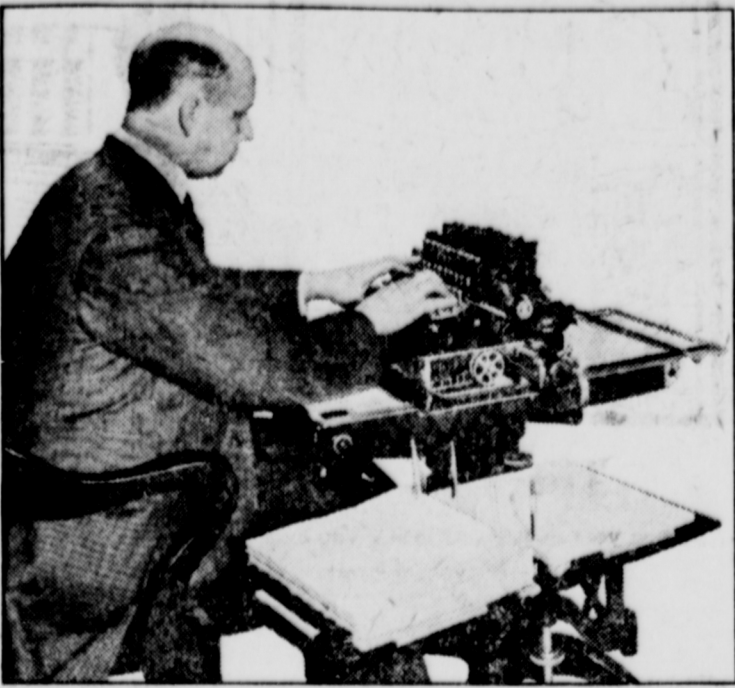
Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy

It is the only remedy ever put up that is guaranteed to cure and prevent hog cholera. It does the work better than any other known remedy, or it will not be sold on such a strong guarantee. Quarts, \$1.50, Gallon \$3.00. At All Drug Stores.

BOURBON REMEDY COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.

Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Do your Christmas shopping early.



Elliott Fisher Book-keeping Machine

This machine writes your checks and deposits, adds deposits, subtracts checks, carries correct balances forward every day, and keeps duplicate copy for our customers. If you want your book-keeping done this way open an account with the

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

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A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

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THE UNION CHURCH

The Annual Meeting

Because of the influenza the deferred Annual Meeting took place December 4. The largest attendance of members at an annual meeting marked the occasion. The reports of the officers of the church and its organizations were received with interested attention. The directors of the Woman's Industrial announced that because of sickness they would not resume meetings till the new year.

The following are the newly elected officers: Deacons, E. F. Dizney, Scott McGuire, Edward F. Goudy; deaconesses, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Jas. Stephens; organist, Mrs. Chas. Burdette. The other officers were re-elected.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the officers for their devoted services during the year. It was a good meeting.

The prayer meeting will be on Thursday night hereafter.

Eat-and-Plan Meeting

Vocational Chapel was the scene of a pleasant and important occasion on Monday evening when the officers and a number of other members from the Union Church and congregation assembled for supper together at 5:30.

When all had partaken of the bounteous repast, there was an informal discussion of methods whereby the forces for good in the community could be organized and mobilized for more practical and efficient service. A committee was named and instructed to prepare a tentative program and report at an early date. It is expected that other occasions of this character will follow.

THE COLLEGE SUNDAY SCHOOL

In keeping with the suggestions made by the Government and State Officers, the College Sunday School at its meeting last Sunday, observed Britain's Day with appropriate ceremonies. American and English flags were displayed, patriotic songs were sung, and speeches in keeping

with the spirit of the day were given.

Instead of the usual opening song our national hymn was sung. The Superintendent then told the story of the Union Jack, and spoke of the important part that Britain has had in the spread of the liberty idea throughout the world. The school then joined in singing the British national song, "God Save the King." Following this Professor Robertson in a few well chosen words told of the happy relations that exist between Great Britain and America, and showed clearly that the people of the United Kingdom have always been bound by the closest ties to the people of the United States. Treasurer Osborne, a native of England, offered the prayer which closed the special exercises.

The services were simple but impressive, and the entire student body saw a new meaning in the two great flags displayed before them.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on January 4, 1919, at Berea, Kentucky, an open competitive examination will be held for the position of Clerk in the post office at the place specified.

One position as Sub Clerk for auxiliary service three hours per day, except Sunday, will be filled as a result of this examination.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to fill existing and future vacancies in the position of clerk.

For application form 1371 and "Instructions to Applicants," apply at the post office or Edward Fothergill, Temporary Local Secretary.

AN URGENT MESSAGE

James B. Brown, State Director of the National War Savings Committee, has received the following telegram from Mr. McAdoo concerning pledges for the purchase of War Savings Stamps. It is an urgent message and demands the attention of all loyal Americans:

916 Columbia Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
I most earnestly urge upon you that your organization make every possible effort to the end that pledges for the purchase of War Savings Stamps be fulfilled before the close of the year. The Government monetary requirements were never greater nor more pressing than they are today. Expenditures for November were greater than in any similar period. These expenditures growing out of the war must be met by borrowing from the people, and their magnificent response heretofore to the Government's requirements make me confident that they will not fail to continue their support to the end that all payments resulting from war necessities will be promptly met. Much remains to be done, our brave troops must be maintained and paid until their work is fully accomplished, and

they returned to their homes. This is not a time for us to relax our efforts and the Treasury Department is making plans for larger and even more important work during the coming year. Please make every effort to bring this statement before the people in your district and to urge upon them the continued holding of their War Savings Certificates the fulfillment of their pledge and additional purchases as their means permit.

W. H. McAdoo.

CANNON AND CROPS CONSUME THE SAME MATERIALS

War-time Conditions Threaten Fertilizer Supply.

Every cannon crash and every bursting bomb on the battlefields of Europe uses up important fertilizer materials. A single skirmish may consume more potential plant food than would be required to feed the fields of an entire township, and the quantities burned up during a real bombardment are tremendous. Last year more than 600,000 tons of nitrate went to make explosives, in the United States alone. Millions of tons of sulphuric acid were likewise consumed.

Fertilizers and warfare bear a most intimate and most sensitive relationship. War decreases the supply of fertilizing materials and at the same time increases the importance of their use. Food production takes on a patriotic aspect. The farmer's tools of production become of importance second only to the needs of the army itself. Yet when Mars is the arbiter the preference on materials must go to the soldier rather than to the farmer. This accounts for the shortage of materials from which fertilizers are made.

But now a new danger threatens the spring fertilizer supply. The labor supply has failed. The needs of the munition plants and the shipyards have been so great as to seriously drain the fertilizer factories. Many plants have lost 30 to 40 per cent of their labor, and there is no prospect for improvement by next spring.

In normal times spring fertilizers are turned out by working the factories at high speed during the late winter and early spring months. Only half as many laborers are employed in November and December as in February and March.

With the present difficulty of getting laborers, it can be seen how remote is the chance of speeding up to double production next spring. There is only one way to get out the fertilizer tonnage needed for next year's crops, and that is to start in now and run every factory as best it may every day from now until spring.

But manufacturing every day must mean shipping every day. Fertilizer factories do not have and cannot get storage space for this tremendous bulk of goods. Finished goods must be loaded directly on the cars and shipped to the consumer.

Here is where the farmer must help. He must place his order immediately and accept immediate shipment. In no other way can the problem be solved.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

toward the betterment of the laboring classes are also being shaped up.

We have scarcely heard of the wife of the general Von Hindenburg but it seems there is such a person and that her life is far from happy. She has never had the recognition that a wife should have as the great general is said to have but small regard for woman. He supplies an ample allowance but fails to give that consideration which means more than material welfare.

According to a dispatch from Paris, President Wilson has received an invitation from Premier Ebert to visit Germany. A wireless message from the President's ship quotes him as saying "only by long years of repentance can Germany atone for her crimes and show sincerity. No true American could think of visiting Germany unless forced to do so by strictly official obligations."

ATTENTION

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FRUIT TREE SOLICITORS
COUNTRY CANVASSERS
AND
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

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To Take Subscriptions for
The Cincinnati Post
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The season is here when thousands of subscriptions are expiring. Write today for terms to

THE CINCINNATI POST
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Cincinnati, Ohio

THE IRISH POTATO THE FOOD OF THE PEOPLE

The Irish potato is a staple of American diet. Enough potatoes were consumed in the United States in 1915 to allow one eight-ounce potato a day throughout the whole year for each man, woman and child.

Truly, the potato is the food of the people. The portion of the American meal made up by this vegetable, alone, consumes over 300,000,000 bushels annually.

Intensive methods make it possible to grow crops yielding from 250 to 400 bushels per acre, and at the same time to decrease the cost of raising each bushel. The big expense in potato growing comes in the preparation of the land, the purchase of the seed and the attention given the crop throughout the season. But it costs no more to prepare ground, plant, cultivate and spray a 300-bushel crop than it does a 150-bushel crop. Harvesting will cost more, but the big overhead expenses are practically the same. Obviously the thing to do is to insure large yields by supplying an abundance of available plant food that will give the crop a good start and force it to early maturity.

Fertilizers should be applied at the time of planting, and in order to make certain that this material may be on hand when needed it is especially important to order early this year.

The man who has his fertilizer stored in his own barn is the only one who can be certain of a supply when needed. A big potato crop will be needed next year whether peace comes or not.

WHY FOOD PRICES ARE INCREASING

"During the last fifty or seventy-five years (principally since 1840), while the large cities in this country and Europe have been growing, the established agricultural areas that produced food were supplemented by the opening up of new lands in the middle West, Canada, Brazil, Argentina, South and Central Africa, Australia and Siberia.

"Food products, chiefly grains and meats, were produced on virgin, unfertilized lands. Emigrant labor was employed and subsequently there was cheap railroad and steamship transportation, so until recently the people in cities have been fed on food produced and sold at a price which did not take into consideration the cost of production and the value of plant food contained in crops which must be returned to the soil to maintain productivity."—Report of the Food Problem Committee, the Merchants' Association of New York.

FARMS FOR SALE

If it's farm land you want, I have it, and if you are looking for a bargain come to me, for I have the farm you want, at the price you want to pay.

No. 600—5 acres of land right in town, all fenced and in good shape, on rock pike in 100 yards of graded school, one quarter mile of railroad depot, a No. 1 seven-room frame, two-story house with porches, nice yard, hen, meat and wood houses, all buildings new, good garden. One of the best buildings and locations in town. Price \$1,800.

No. 500—Farm of 8 1/4 acres on country road, close to mail, telephone, school and churches; 64 acres cleared, fenced and cross-fenced; fencing good; 44 acres in clover and timothy; large orchard, good garden and no better water anywhere; a lot of nice timber. This farm is nearly all level. Seven-room frame house, two barns, 32x36 each; silo and all necessary outbuildings and granaries. Twenty tons of hay, 2 cows, 2 calves, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 6 1-2 acres corn, about 60 bushels of wheat, about 200 bushels of oats, one-half acre potatoes, 9 head hogs, binder, mowing machine and rake, wheat drill, corn drill, breaking plow, two-horse cultivator and harrow. Price for all, \$7,000; for farm, \$5,000.

No. 1—A farm of 53 acres on country road, close to school, church and store, all level, not one foot of waste land; all in timber, except one acre. A new frame house, two-story, six rooms, hen and meat house, young orchard. A nice location and can't be beat for the money. Price \$11,000.

No. 508—A farm of 102 1/2 acres blue grass land; all fenced, all in grass, 40 acres of which is blue grass; on county road; close to school, churches and stores; good water and a 5-room house. This farm is about 5 miles from Danville, Ky. This is good land; can't be beat for the money. Price \$150 per acre.

Terms can be made on most all farms. I have the most complete list of farms that I know of. Write for my price list—it's free.

Monroe Thompson,
Waynesburg, Ky.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

ists.
In view of there not being a session of the Kentucky Legislature until 1920 it will be necessary for the State to make arrangements otherwise to co-operate with the Federal Government, but the arrangements will not be in the nature of an appropriation of money that will not be recovered. The State will procure the land by purchase. The soldier will be settled upon it. The Federal Government will develop it to the point at which the farms will pay, employing returned soldiers for development and the State will get back from the Federal Government's revolving fund the amount paid out for the purchase of the land. From the same fund formed by homesteaders' payments the Federal Government will collect its cost of developing the lands.

The Board of Regents of Eastern Kentucky State Normal School met in called session at the rooms of Regent Sullivan, on Saturday, December 7th. Present were Hon. V. O. Gilbert, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and chairman of the Board, and Regents Judge J. W. Cammack, of Owenton, Senator H. M. Brock, of Harlan, Prof. J. W. Price, of Corbin, and J. A. Sullivan, of Richmond. The Board was especially pleased to receive the opinion of Hon. Charles Morris, Attorney General at Frankfort, that the Normal School is entitled to receive its part of the State taxes monthly and is not required to spend it all annually. This is a new and very important ruling as it will enable the Board to accumulate funds for all future buildings, equipment and other purposes.

Custom Borrowed From Nature.

The cradling system was borrowed from Nature. Civilized and savage rocked their babies. The American Indian woman swung her papoose to the bending boughs of the trees and lazily let the wind do the rocking. The Indian mother had seen the cradle nest of the oriole or perhaps the prehensile nest of the red-eyed vireo. It was an easy suggestion, and the mothers living next to Nature took quick advantage.

BIG SALE

Land, Stock, Crops

Thursday, December 19, 1918

at 10 o'clock A. M., I will offer for sale publicly to the highest bidder my farm of

175 Acres

situated near Rogersville, about five miles from Richmond on the Big Hill pike.

This is one of the best farms in Madison County and I am selling it only because my health does not permit to farm any longer. All the land is in grass except 40 acres which is now sown in wheat and grass.

Situated on the land is a good dwelling, combined stock and tobacco barn, good fences, and everything that is needed to make farming a success. The farm is in one-half mile of postoffice, church and school.

At the same time and place, I will also sell my Farming Implements, Stock and Crops, as follows:

1 Deering Binder (good as new),
1 Corn Planter and Check Rower,
2 Vulcan Turning Plows,
1 Section Harrow,
1 Randall Harrow,
1 Mowing Machine,
1 Good Two-Horse Wagon,
1 Buggy and Harness,
1 Wheat Drill,

A Lot of Plow Gear,
1 Fat Heifer,
16 Shoats, 2 Sows
1 Mare Mule,
1 Five-Year-Old Horse Mule,
1 Six-Year-Old Blemished Mare Mule,
1 Six-Year-Old Norman Horse,
100 Barrels Corn, Lot of Fodder,
Other things too numerous to mention.

You can make no mistake in buying this farm. It is Blue Grass land and everybody knows what that means. Be sure and do not forget the date,

Thursday, December 19, 1918, at 10 O'clock A. M.

YOU MAY MISS THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME IF YOU DO NOT COME

Terms will be made to suit purchaser on day of sale.

White Bales

Anyone desiring to inspect the place, will please see L. P. Evans or Mr. Bales will take pleasure in showing it to any prospective purchaser. Sale will be conducted by L. P. Evans & Co., of Richmond, Ky.
COL. JESSE COBB, Auctioneer.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM:

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

Kentucky is preparing for a very active campaign this coming year for the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Last year several hundred boys between 16 and 21 years of age worked on the farms of Kentucky in a patriotic endeavor to help feed the army of Uncle Sam. This year, although the Armistice has been signed, there is greater need than ever for the boys' work. Herbert Hoover, who is now abroad, cables to Washington that unless the people of the United States come to the rescue on the farms and work as they have never worked before, famine will stalk through the devastated parts of Europe with results as horrible as war. Mr. Hoover says the enormous total of 20,000,000 tons of food must leave America next year if the men and women and the helpless little children of Europe are to be fed.

Under the direction of the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve of the nation will carry out a far more intensive program than last year. As will be recalled, the State Y. M. C. A. of Kentucky managed the reserve last year although, owing to circumstances, the start was late. This year the work has already commenced. The Federal Government, the Kentucky State Council of Defense and the Y. M. C. A. is in charge. Philo C. Dix, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will be the Federal State Director. C. A. Tevebaugh, Associate State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will be the Executive Federal Director, and George E. Stephens will be the Executive Federal State Director. The headquarters will be at room 345 Association Building, Louisville. Mr. Stephens was executive secretary in charge of publicity of the recent United War Work Campaign in Kentucky, and has had an experience of many years in agricultural and publicity work.

Special efforts are made to bring the subject of food planting before the people, and especially before the boys who will be urged to enlist in the Working Reserve. The boys of Kentucky have an opportunity such as was never before presented. A series of farm craft lessons have been prepared by

agricultural experts and these will be taught in the schools. Actual farm demonstration work will be part of the course. The week of January 20 will be enrollment week when an intensive campaign will be started to secure as many boys as possible for farm work. The actual work on the farm will begin shortly after the first of April and will continue until school opens in the fall or late thereafter as the boys can continue his labor. Boys now on the farms will be included in the reserve. Each boy who works 36 days will be given a badge of honor, and each boy who works during the entire vacation will be given a service bar.

CONCERNING WALNUT STUMPAGE
I have been informed by the United States Government that the War Department desires that prominent publicity be given the following notice:

"The necessity therefore having passed, the Ordinance department and the Bureau of Aircraft Production hereby withdraw their request, made several months ago, that walnut stumps be disposed of as a patriotic duty and that all walnut logs be, as far as possible, converted only into airplane propeller lumber and gunstock blanks. Effective immediately, therefore, the sale and purchase of stumpage or logs is viewed by them as purely a commercial transaction and the conversion of this wood into veneers and lumber for commercial purposes is, in their opinion entirely proper.

"In giving this notice, these Departments desire to convey to the owners of walnut stumps and to the lumber fraternity, their appreciation of the hearty co-operation which they have evidenced in this walnut war campaign and by which co-operation success in supplying the need during the National emergency was attained."

Yours very truly,
Fred Mutchler, Director.

The Way to Meet Him.

Sit in the door with your fighting clothes on and trouble will say "Good morning" and take to the woods.—Atlanta Constitution.

HOGS KEPT UNDER SANITARY CONDITIONS ARE BETTER ABLE TO WARD OFF AILMENTS



Tuberculosis Hogs, Infected by Working Over Pile of Manure From Diseased Cattle.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In dealing with the diseases of hogs, preventive measures must be most relied on. The animals must be given dry and well-ventilated quarters, which must be kept clean. Contrary to common belief, hogs have some habits which raise them above other domestic animals from the standpoint of cleanliness. For example, unless compelled to do so, a hog will not sleep in its own filth. If a part of the floor of the pen is raised and kept well bedded with straw, while the rest is not, all excrement will be left on the unbedded portion of the floor and the bed itself will be always clean.

Attention to Feed.

In addition to cleanliness, close attention should be given to the feed, so that nothing may be fed that will convey the germs of disease, especially tuberculosis, to the herd. If the hogs are fed milk in any form obtained from cows kept upon the same farm, the cows should be subjected to the tuberculin test. If they run with the dairy cattle of the farm, a tuberculin test of all the cattle is none the less desirable. Animals dead from any disease should not be fed to the hogs until the meat has been made safe by cooking. Skim milk or refuse from a public creamery should not be fed to hogs until it has been thoroughly sterilized.

Feeding and drinking places should be clean and the water supply pure. Unless the origin is known to be uncontaminated and there has been no possibility of infection during its course, hogs should not be allowed access to any stream. Wallows should be drained out and kept filled up as much as possible. At least once a

month the quarters should be disinfected with air-slaked lime or a 5 per cent solution of crude carbolic acid. These precautions will be found valuable aids in the destruction of the various animal parasites, as well as a protection from some more serious troubles.

Danger of Inbreeding.

While inbreeding is the surest and quickest means to fix type, it should be resorted to with the greatest care. The value of the system is that it enables the breeder to intensify desirable characteristics in a herd and makes improvement possible in a shorter time than where selection alone is used. It stands to reason that if desirable characteristics can be intensified, the same will be true of undesirable ones. Much of the disaster which seems to have followed inbreeding has probably been due to the fact that this point was overlooked or given only slight importance, and thus loss of vitality and constitution and susceptibility to disease have followed. Therefore if the young breeder contemplates inbreeding, he should avoid matings that tend to unite similar defects. Not only should care be taken to prevent this in the animals mated, but there should be no chance of bad effects due to the inheritance of undesirable characteristics from parents and other ancestors. Some of the greatest work ever done in hog breeding has been based on these principles.

The straight corn diet, which many hogs receive from one year's end to the other also lessens vitality, and the researches of the Wisconsin experiment station have shown that this is probably brought about by retarding the development of the vital organs.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$15.00 to the former expenses of the girls and \$24.00 to the expenses of the boys, for the year, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	WINTER TERM Expenses for Boys		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	13.50	13.50	13.50
Amount due Jan. 1, 1919.....	25.50	26.50	27.50
Board, 6 weeks, due Feb. 5.....	13.50	13.50	13.50
Total for Term	39.00	40.00	41.00
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 6 weeks	12.00	12.00	12.00
Amount due Jan. 1, 1919.....	24.00	25.00	26.00
Board, 6 weeks, due Feb. 5.....	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total for Term	36.00	37.00	38.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.....	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

A minimum of inbreeding and a varied diet, including, especially for breeding stock, ample range, will therefore better enable the herd to resist the attacks of disease.

Advantage of Isolated Hog Houses.

The advantage of a number of small portable houses, each accommodating a few hogs, rather than one large pigery for the entire herd has been referred to previously. In districts where cholera is prevalent these are undoubtedly the best shelters. They make it more difficult to carry contagion to all animals in the herd, and the destruction of one of them in case of an outbreak does not entail a great expense. An added advantage is that they may be moved from place to place as needed. While more work is necessary in feeding, the convenience and safety from their use more than offset this disadvantage.

Quarantine Restrictions.

Whenever any animals are brought to the farm, or when animals are brought from shows or from neighboring farms, they should be kept apart from the rest of the herd for at least three weeks. If they have been exposed to hog cholera or swine plague the diseases will be manifested within this time, and the sick animals can be treated or killed and disposed of at once.

If cholera breaks out in the neighborhood the farmer should maintain a strict quarantine against the infected herds. He should refrain from visits to farms where they are located, and should insist on requiring that his neighbors stay out of his hog lots. Dogs, cats, crows and buzzards may carry the infection from farm to farm and should be guarded against as far as possible.

SUGAR SHOWED OUR BACKBONE

American Willingness to Give Up Luxury Demonstrated Nation's War Conscience.

STAND WITH THE ALLIES.

By Reducing Consumption People of the United States Averted a Famine at Home in Spite of Low Supplies.

The fact that the people of the United States were able to reduce by more than one-half million tons their July, August, September and October consumption of sugar proves conclusively that their war conscience was thoroughly awakened and that the country as a whole stood ready to follow the injunctions of the Government.

Our normal consumption of sugar in the four-month period beginning with July has been 400,000 tons per month, a total of 1,600,000 for the quarter year.

In July, when our sugar stringency began to reach its height, consumption was reduced to 260,000 tons. In August only 325,000 tons went into distribution and in September only 279,000 tons. In October the distribution fell to 230,000 tons.

If the general public had failed to observe the injunctions of the Food Administration this country would have been in the throes of a sugar famine before the end of August. Our visible supplies were so low as to bring great anxiety to those familiar with the sugar situation. They feared that it would be absolutely impossible to reduce consumption to a point where sugar would no longer be a mere luxury in the American diet.

Few accomplishments of the Food Administration will stand forth so predominantly as this reduced consumption of sugar. By it we have been able to bridge over the period of stringency until the new beet and Louisiana cane sugar crops were in sight.

Now the nation is in a position so that if we choose we may return to our normal home use of sugar, and Europe, with the release of ships to go far afield, can maintain its recent restricted rations. If, however, those nations are to increase their use of sugar very considerably it must be by our continued sharing with them through limiting our own consumption.

DON'T LET MILK SPOIL

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In this time of need for food every effort should be made to prevent milk from spoiling. Cows should be kept clean and should be milked in clean surroundings into a small-top or covered pail. All utensils which come into contact with the milk should be thoroughly sterilized with steam for at least five minutes, and milk should be cooled promptly to 50 degrees F. or less and maintained at that temperature. Whenever these conditions are met, little milk will be wasted. In this time of terrible destruction of human life it is particularly necessary that milk be produced under such conditions as to insure a safe food for babies. This must be done by a decreasing number of men trained to do it. A great task and a great opportunity for dairymen are involved.

LARGER CROP NECESSARY

Grow more than ever, is the advice the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle gives the farmers of the state of New York. It says: In making preparation for the next year's farming operations, too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the imperative necessity for increasing largely the agricultural crops of the country. Large as was the 1918 crop of wheat and corn, it must be greatly increased in the coming productive season. Even with the world's peace restored, immense quantities of foodstuffs must be produced to feed the great Allied and American armies. Conservative official estimates indicate that under the most favorable circumstances from one to two years will be required for the repatriation of these soldiers. Owing to systematic destruction of farm lands and machinery in France, Belgium and other countries within the active war zone, little can be expected there in the way of food production. In the meantime, America must contribute largely to the feeding of these sorely oppressed peoples. The appeal will come home strongly to the sturdy and resourceful American agriculturist. But it is a large order. Even with greatly enlarged production the efforts of the farmers and stock growers must be supplemented by the most strict economy and avoidance of waste by consumers at home.

KEPT PLEDGE TO SEND BREAD

American Nation Maintained Allied Loaf Through Self-Denial at Home Table.

AVERTED EUROPEAN DESPAIR.

With Military Demands Upon Ocean Shipping Relieved, World is Able to Return to Normal White Wheat Bread.

Since the advent of the latest wheat crop the only limitation upon American exports to Europe has been the shortage of shipping. Between July 1 and October 10 we shipped 65,980,305 bushels. If this rate should continue until the end of the fiscal year we will have furnished the Allies with more than 237,500,000 bushels of wheat and flour in terms of wheat.

The result of increased production and conservation efforts in the United States has been that with the cessation of hostilities we are able to return to a normal wheat diet. Supplies that have accumulated in Australia, Argentina and other hitherto inaccessible markets may be tapped by ships released from transport service, and European demand for American wheat probably will not exceed our normal surplus. There is wheat enough available to have a white loaf at the common table.

But last year the tale was different. Only by the greatest possible saving and sacrifice were we able to keep a steady stream of wheat and flour moving across the sea. We found ourselves at the beginning of the harvest year with an unusually short crop. Even the most optimistic statisticians figured that we had a bare surplus of 20,000,000 bushels. And yet Europe was facing the probability of a bread famine—and in Europe bread is by far the most important article in the diet.

All of this surplus had left the country early in the fall. By the first of the year we had managed to ship a little more than 50,000,000 bushels by practicing the utmost economy at home—by wheatless days, wheatless meals, heavy substitution of other cereals and by sacrifice at almost every meal throughout the country. In January the late Lord Rhonda, then British Food Controller, cabled that only if we sent an additional 75,000,000 bushels before July 1 could he take the responsibility of assuring his people that they would be fed.

The response of the American people was 85,000,000 bushels safely delivered overseas between January 1 and July 1. Out of a harvest which gave us only 20,000,000 bushels surplus we actually shipped 141,000,000 bushels.

Thus did America fulfill her pledge that the Allied bread rations could be maintained, and already the American people are demonstrating that, with an awakened war conscience, last year's figures will be bettered.

GREATEST OPPORTUNITY WOMEN EVER HAD.

It was given to the women of this country to perform the greatest service in the winning of the war vouchsafed to any women in the history of the wars of the world—to feed the warriors and the war sufferers. By the arts of peace, the practice of simple, homely virtues the womanhood of a whole nation served humanity in its profoundest struggle for peace and freedom.

+ FIRST CALL TO FOOD ARMY. +
+ This co-operation and service +
+ I ask of all in full confidence +
+ that America will render more +
+ for flag and freedom than king +
+ ridden people surrender at com- +
+ pulsion.—Herbert Hoover, Au- +
+ gust 10, 1917. +

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white \$1.52, No. 3 white \$1.48@1.50, No. 2 yellow \$1.55@1.60, No. 3 yellow \$1.52@1.55, No. 2 mixed \$1.50@1.52, No. 3 mixed \$1.47@1.50 white ear \$1.35@1.40, yellow ear \$1.35@1.40, mixed ear \$1.35@1.40.
Sound Hay—Timothy, per ton, ranged from \$25.75@29.25. Sound clover mixed \$24.50@27.50, and sound clover \$22.50@25.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 78¢@78½¢, standard white 77½¢@78¢, No. 3 white 77¢@77½¢, No. 2 mixed 74½¢@75½¢, No. 3 mixed 73½¢@74½¢.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 70¢, centralized creamery extras 68½¢, firsts 65½¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 65¢, firsts 63½¢, ordinary firsts 60¢.

Live Poultry—Springers, over 2 lbs., 24¢; under 2 lbs., 25¢; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 25¢; do, 3½ lbs and over, 20¢; roosters, 18¢.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$12@12.25, butcher steers extra, \$13.25@14.25, good to choice \$11@13.25, common to fair \$8@10.50, heifers extra \$10.50@12.25, good to choice \$8@10.25, common to fair \$6@8.50, cows, extra \$9@10.50.

Calves—Extra \$18.75@19, fair to good \$15@18.75, common and large \$8@14.
Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.50, good choice packers and butcher \$17.30, stags \$10@13, common to choice heavy fat sows \$14@15.50, light shippers \$15@16, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$10@14.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 22

THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:1-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—For unto you is born
this day in the city of David a Savior
who is Christ the Lord.—Luke 2:11.

Note: Since the lesson committee
has suggested the birth of Jesus, a
Christmas lesson, as an alternative for
this day, doubtless for most classes it
will be desirable to use the Christmas
lesson and substitute the alternative
lesson for the review on December 29.

The birth of the Saviour occurred at
a most propitious time. The need was
great, for the systems of morals and
religion were tottering upon their
foundations. It was also a time of
great opportunity, for the whole world
was under one rule, making it possible
for evangelists to go from city to city
and country to country without fear
or molestation. The place of his birth
was Bethlehem, as the prophet had
foretold some seven hundred years be-
fore (Micah 5:2). God permitted the
emperor to enforce a decree of taxation
just at the time to cause Mary to be
at Bethlehem when she gave birth to
the Saviour. That which the Word of
God has announced shall most surely
come to pass, though its fulfillment
seem most unlikely and unreason-
able. The surroundings of his birth
were the most humble sort. The Al-
mighty Creator condescended to take
upon himself humanity—to be born in
a manger, becoming the poorest of the
poor that none might be hindered
from coming to him.

1. The Saviour's Birth Announced
(2:1-4).

1. To Whom—Shepherds (v. 8). In
the first Christmas service the audi-
ence was composed of humble shep-
herds. The glorious gospel message
was first sounded forth to these hum-
ble men while watching over their
flocks by night. Poverty is no barrier
to the reception of the gospel message.
God does not reveal himself mainly to
the princes and great men of the earth.
"Hath not God chosen the poor of this
world, rich in faith and heirs of the
kingdom?" (James 2:5). Neither did
their devotion to their calling exclude
them from this greatest favor of God.
Moses, Gideon, Amos and Elisha were
called by the Lord from the busy ac-
tivities of life. He never calls the
idle. The Lord has no use for a lazy
man. The working man is God's pec-
uliar interest.

2. By Whom—The Angel of the Lord
(v. 9). The first gospel sermon was
delivered by the angel of the Lord.
Angels, the exalted ministers of God
are interested in men (Hebrews 1:14),
and this one announced unto men
God's plan of salvation. These beings
no doubt sincerely sympathized with
poor, sin-cursed, fallen men.

3. The Message—Good Tidings (v.
10). (1) A Saviour is born. Surely
this was a glad message. Heathen
darkness which had so long cursed
the earth was beginning to vanish.
The casting out of Satan, the prince
of the world, was about to take place
(John 12:31). Liberty was about to
be proclaimed to those in bondage to
sin. The way of salvation was about
to be opened to all. So glorious was
this news that a multitude of the heav-
enly host accompanied this announce-
ment with their song of praise. It is
through Jesus Christ that God's kind-
ness and good will are made known to
man. (2) Peace (v. 14). Peace with
God—peace of heart—peace with man.
How incongruous this message with
our time! The world war was the re-
sult of not receiving this blessed mes-
sage. (3) Joy (v. 10). The gospel
message is a joyful message because it
frees from sin and removes all the
burdens of this world.

4. The Shepherds Make Investiga-

tion (2:15, 16).
Though these things seemed pass-
ing strange to them they did not stop
to question or argue; they went
straight to Bethlehem and found
everything just as the angels had said.
They had the glorious privilege of
gazing upon the world's Saviour—the
very Lord of glory.

5. The Shepherds Witnessing (2:

17).
When they saw the Lord they could
not remain silent. They were im-
pelled to make known abroad the good
news. Those who have heard the good
news of salvation through Christ and
have verified it by personal investiga-
tion must tell it to others. The angels
said that the good tidings of great joy
should be to all people (v. 10). The
gospel of Christ is for all people re-
gardless of nationality or condition.
It is just as really good news to the
king as to the peasant. It fills the
hearts of all with joy.

6. The Shepherds Praising God

(2:18-20).
The testimony of the shepherds had
a varying effect—some wondered,
and others kept the sayings and pondered
them, but the shepherds went back
glorifying and praising God for all
they had seen and heard. Those who
have believed the gospel message and
proclaimed it abroad have a peculiar
joy which must express itself in
praises to God.

Prefer diligence before idleness, un-
less you esteem rest before brightness.
—Plato.

A TEMPERANCE PARODY ON "JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO"

John Alcohol, my foe, John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd siller in my pockets, John
Which noo, ye ken, I want;
I spent it all in treating, John,
Because I loved you so;
But, mark ye, how you've treated
me,
John Alcohol, my foe.

John Alcohol, my foe, John,
We've been ower lang thegither,
Sae ye maun tak' ae road, John,
And I will tak' anither;
For we maun tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go;
And I shall hae the bill to pay,
John Alcohol, my foe.

John Alcohol, my foe, John,
Ye've blear'd out a' my een,
And lighted up my nose, John,
A fiery sign atween!
My hands wi' palsy shake, John,
My locks are like the snow;
Ye'll surely be the death o' me,
John Alcohol, my foe.

John Alcohol, my foe, John,
'Twas love to you, I ween,
That gart me rise see ear, John,
And sit sae late at e'en;
The best o' frien's maun part,
John;
It grieves me sair, ye know;
But "we'll nae mair to yon town,"
John Alcohol, my foe.

John Alcohol, my foe, John,
Ye've wrought me muckle skaith;
And yet to part wi' you, John,
I own I'm unco laith;
But I'll join the temperance ranks,
John,
Ye needa say me no;
It's better late than ne'er do weel,
John Alcohol, my foe.

—Australian Temperance World.
Of all things all are ever old,
Of good things none are good
enough;
We'll show that we can help to
frame
A world of other stuff.

—Wordsworth.

GREAT FRENCHMAN ON ALCOHOL

"I never drink anything but water."
—Emil Zola.

"I believe there is no worse ex-
citant than alcohol for the literary
and artistic worker. Its abuse causes
a delirium tremens of the imagina-
tion as well as of the body, and
even its moderate use blunts the
sensibilities of the nerves."—Jules
Breton.

"You do me the honor of asking if
alcohol is a happy excitant for me,
from the standpoint of a musical
composition. I do not think it is, as
I have always preferred to abstain."
—Massenet.

"To my regret I have not time to
tell you all the evil I think of it.
I have always considered the cere-
bral over-excitation caused by this
destructive liquid as something
dreadful."—Sully Prudhomme.

MORNING

Ye that have faith to look with fear-
less eyes

Beyond the tragedy of a world at
strife,

And know that out of death and
night shall rise

The dawn of ampler life;

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your
heart,

That God has given to you the
priceless dower

To live in these great times, and
bear your part

In Freedom's crowning hour;

That ye may tell your sons who
see the light,

High in heaven—their heritage
to take—

"I saw the powers of darkness put
to flight;
I saw the morning break."

THE FAMILIAR INCREDIBLE

To Sir George Adam Smith, pres-
ident Wilson is reported by the
British Weekly to have said: "For
four years I have been schooling
myself in the incredible till it has
become terribly familiar to me."

There is an incredible and a hor-
rible thing which the American
people have come to realize is
TRUE. That is the fact that Ger-
man kultur used the beer trade in
an effort to defile and destroy
America and the American tradi-
tions.

That is a fixed point from which
every future political position
should be laid. Let us realize that
the people realize it. They hate the
beer trade, not with the hatred one
visits upon the enemy, but with the
hatred one feels for the traitor.

Every belligerent country has in-
creased its restrictions on the drink
trade since the outbreak of war.

I may well wait a hundred years
for a reader, since God Almighty
has waited six thousand years for
an observer like myself.—Kepler.

RED CROSS FUTURE IS LINKED WITH ROLL CALL

Davison, War Council Head, Outlines Tasks That Lie Ahead

Next week's Red Cross Christmas
Roll Call for members is character-
ized as "the foundation of the Red
Cross" by Chairman H. P. Davison of
the Red Cross War Council in his
statement describing the future of the
Red Cross.

"Wherever our soldiers and sailors
may be, the Red Cross will stay with
them until they are demobilized. Noth-
ing which we may do will be left un-
done, either for the men in the war
zone, their families at home, to whom
will continue to be devoted the minis-
trations of the Red Cross Home Ser-
vice," promises Mr. Davison.

Volunteer Aid Needed.

"The wake of the war will, however,
reveal the prevalence of disease, and
give rise to emergencies which in all
parts of the world will call for unlim-
ited voluntary effort.

"Here will be the opportunity for
the American Red Cross. But even
our Red Cross must not act and can-
not act most effectively alone; we
must labor in co-operation with the
national Red Cross and relief societies
of other nations, to the end that not
alone the heart of America but the
heart of all mankind may be mobilized
on behalf of suffering humanity."

Mr. Davison declares the American
Red Cross to be planning "to develop
its permanent organization in this
country on a scale never before con-
templated in a time of peace."

Home Work to Grow.

"Study," he says, "is being given by
the national organization not alone to
problems of international relief, but to
plans in this country for enlarged
home service, promotion of public
health, education, development of
nursing, care and prevention of acci-
dents and other co-related lines which
may contribute to the health and hap-
piness of men, women and children."

"The work of supplementing govern-
mental activities, which the Red Cross
will be called upon to do in all parts
of the world, will be upon a great
scale, but it will call for human ser-
vice rather than for large expenditures.

"What the Red Cross needs now is
not so much contributions of money,
as the continued devotion and loyalty
of its members.

Join and Serve!

"Annual membership involves the
payment of only one dollar.

"The money thus received not only
defrays all the administrative ex-
penses of the organization, but leaves
a substantial balance, which, together
with all funds subscribed directly for
relief, are solely devoted to that pur-
pose.

"The Roll Call of the nation is thus
to be called at Christmas time, that
through enrollment in the Red Cross
the American people may send a mes-
sage to our soldiers still overseas and
to the peoples of the world that we are
not merely content with seeing our
arms united with our allies in victory,
but that our abiding purpose is that
the love, the sympathy and the intelli-
gence of all America shall be rededi-
cated to the permanent service of man-
kind."

EXILED BELGIAN TOTS SEND GREETINGS TO U. S. CHILDREN

Washington.—"Fraternal and cor-
dial greetings" have been sent Amer-
ica's school children by 600 Belgian
girls and boys now returning from
exile at Havre.

A giant scroll bearing some 620
names thanks American children for
the aid their country has sent Belgium
through the war years.

"Long live the allies! Long live
Belgium! Long live the United States
of America! Honor to the American
Red Cross and to its Commission for
Belgium!"

"The Belgian scholars, boys and
girls, in exile in the Havre region,
appreciate with a deep emotion the
value and the reality of the high
services rendered by the American
Red Cross to the Belgian population,
driven out of their dear country, and
refugees in a foreign land.

"They have themselves felt its con-
stant and generous solicitude, always
ready where there is a good to do, a
misery to relieve, a misfortune to
comfort.

"They also send their grateful and
most affectionate remembrance to the
kind children of America, whose fa-
thers and big brothers have crossed the
big ocean either for the American Red
Cross or in the gallant, powerful and
glorious American army to share in
the triumph and the right of civiliza-
tion, to help the Belgians reconstruct
their homes, and—to save their
country."

"Fraternal and cordial greetings to
our little comrades, the American
scholars."

MUST INCREASE FOOD EXPORTS

America Called on by End of
War to Supply Added
Millions.

ECONOMY STILL NEEDED.

Over Three Times Pre-War Shipments
Required—Situation in Wheat and
Fats Proves Government's
Policy Sound.

With the guns in Europe silenced,
we have now to consider a new world
food situation. But there can be no
hope that the volume of our exports
can be lightened to the slightest de-
gree with the cessation of hostilities.
Millions of people liberated from the
Prussian yoke are now depending
upon us for the food which will keep
them from starvation.

With food the United States made
it possible for the forces of democ-
racy to hold out to victory. To insure
democracy in the world, we must con-
tinue to live simply in order that we
may supply these liberated nations of
Europe with food. Hunger among a
people inevitably breeds anarchy.
American food must complete the work
of making the world safe for democ-
racy.

Last year we sent 11,820,000 tons of
food to Europe. For the present year,
with only the European Allies to feed,
we had originally pledged ourselves to
a program that would have increased
our exports to 17,500,000 tons. Now,
to feed the liberated nations, we will
have to export a total of not less than
20,000,000 tons—practically the limit
of loading capacity at our ports. Re-
viewing the world food situation, we
find that some foods will be obtainable
in quantities sufficient to meet all
world needs under a regime of econo-
mical consumption. On the other
hand, there will be marked world
shortages in some important commodi-
ties.

Return to Normal Bread Loaf.

With the enlarged wheat crops
which American farmers have grown,
and the supplies of Australia, the Ar-
gentine and other markets now acces-
sible to shipping, there are bread
grains enough to enable the nations to
return to their normal wheat loaf,
provided we continue to mill flour at
a high percentage of extraction and
maintain economy in eating and the
avoidance of waste.

In fats there will be a heavy short-
age—about 3,000,000,000 pounds—in
pork products, dairy products and
vegetable oils. While there will be a
shortage of about three million tons
in rich protein feeds for dairy ani-
mals, there will be sufficient supplies
of other feedstuffs to allow economical
consumption.

In the matter of beef, the world's
supplies are limited to the capacity of
the available refrigerating ships. The
supplies of beef in Australia, the Ar-
gentine and the United States are suf-
ficient to load these ships. There will
be a shortage in the importing coun-
tries, but we cannot hope to expand
exports materially for the next months
in view of the bottle neck in trans-
portation.

We will have a sufficient supply of
sugar to allow normal consumption in
this country if the other nations re-
tain their present short rations or in-
crease them only slightly. For the
countries of Europe, however, to in-
crease their present rations to a mar-
tial extent will necessitate our shar-
ing a part of our own supplies with
them.

Twenty Million Tons of Food.

Of the world total, North America
will furnish more than 60 per cent.
The United States, including the West
Indies, will be called upon to furnish
20,000,000 tons of food of all kinds as
compared with our pre-war exports of
about 6,000,000 tons.

While we will be able to change our
program in many respects, even a
casual survey of the world supplies
in comparison to world demands shows
conclusively that Europe will know
famine unless the American people
bring their home consumption down to
the barest minimum that will main-
tain health and strength.

There are conditions of famine in
Europe that will be beyond our power
to remedy. There are 40,000,000 peo-
ple in North Russia whom there is
small chance of reaching with food
this winter. Their transportation is
demoralized in complete anarchy, and
shortly many of their ports will be
frozen, even if internal transport
could be realized.

To Preserve Civilization.

At this moment Germany has not
alone sucked the food and animals
from all those masses of people she
has dominated and left starving, but
she has left behind her a total wreck-
age of social institutions, and this
mass of people is now confronted with
absolute anarchy.

If we value our own safety and the
social organization of the world, if we
value the preservation of civilization
itself, we cannot permit growth of this
cancer in the world's vitals.

Famine is the mother of anarchy.
From the inability of governments to
secure food for their people grows
revolution and chaos. From an ability
to supply their people grows stability
of government and the defeat of an-
archy. Did we put it on no higher
plane than our interests in the pro-
tection of our institutions, we must
bestir ourselves in solution of this
problem.

MEAT PRODUCERS DID FULL DUTY

Increase in American Hogs Will
Help to Meet World Fat
Shortage.

FARMERS SAVE SITUATION.

Government Justified in Stimulation
of Pork Production—Sevenfold
Increase Over Pre-
War Exports.

Through increased production and
conservation we will be able this year
to export seven times our pre-war
average exports of pork products.
With the heavy demands added in car-
ing for the millions who have been
freed from German oppression, the
Department of Agriculture and the
Food Administration are justified to-
day in our every action of stimulation
of hog production. In the coming year
the greatest world shortage will be in
fats, and pork will help to save this
situation. The efficacy of the policy
of stimulated production has built up
in this country supplies which will en-
able us to supply a very large part of
the fat deficiency of the world. In
beef there must be a shortage in Eu-
rope, due largely to limited refrigera-
tor ship capacity. All freezer ships
available, however, will be filled by
America, Argentine and Australia.

The contribution made by the pro-
ducers of this country to the war pro-
gram as applying particularly to ani-
mal food products is illustrated by the
following:

Reports compiled by the U. S. De-
partment of Agriculture indicate an
increase in cattle of 10,238,000 head
and 12,441,000 hogs. These figures
were compiled to January 1 last.

In this period there was a decrease
in sheep of 819,000 head. The indica-
tions are that this decrease will show
an increase, according to recent re-
ports.

Since January 1 unofficial informa-
tion indicates an increase in hogs of
not less than 8 per cent, and not
more than 15 per cent, as compared
with one year ago, with an increase in
the average weight.

Following the request of the U. S.
Food Administration for an increase
in hog production for marketing in the
fall of 1918 and the spring of 1919 the
increase may yield not less than 1,600-
000,000 pounds more of pork products
than were available last year. With-
out this increase the shipping program
arranged by Mr. Hoover regarding ani-
mal food products would have been
impossible.

The dressed hog products during the
three months ending September 30,
1917, amounted to 903,172,000 pounds,
while for the corresponding months of
1918 the dressed hog products totaled
1,277,589,000, an increase of over 374-
000,000 pounds for the quarter.

During the same period for 1917 the
records of inspected slaughter of
dressed beef showed 1,263,000,000
pounds as against 1,454,000,000 pounds
for the three month period ending
September 1, this year.

Our food Gospel

eat less
serve less
waste nothing

A SOIL FERTILITY PROPHECY

Editor Collingwood of the Rural
New Yorker says:

"Gasoline leaves no organic matter
behind it. We have come to the time,
and we are rapidly going further into
it when there will be practically no
stable manure for people to buy and
put on their ground. And then people
will suddenly wake and realize that all
these years they have been giving to
stable manure a value it did not carry,
and that, with fertilizers properly han-
dled and with cover crops, they will
be able to get the same results with
less labor, with more profit and with
far greater satisfaction."

Aliens Eager to Return Home.

New York.—"Instead of our receiv-
ing hundreds of thousands of foreign-
ers a year, we are to face a flat re-
versal of that condition. Immigration
will become emigration," declared
Frederick C. Howe, Commissioner of
Immigration. It was pointed out that
reports had been received from steam-
ship companies that during the past
four years applications had been re-
ceived from upward of 1,250,000 aliens
for passage to their native lands as
soon as the fighting was over. Com-
missioner Howe expressed belief that
so far from the end of the war inspir-
ing an exodus from war-weary Europe,
America must face the loss of a very
large number of her alien population.



BIG ADVANTAGE OF PURPLE VETCH CROP

Similar to Common and Hairy
Varieties, but Less Hardy.

Has High Feeding Value, Is Good for
Green Manuring and for Seed Pro-
duction—Makes Good Hay in
Pasturage.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

In the Southern and Pacific coast
states where winters are not severe,
purple vetch, a promising new crop,
can be grown to advantage. This
vetch, which is similar to the common
and hairy varieties, but is less hardy,
was brought into the United States
by the office of foreign seed and plant
introduction in 1899 from Italy. In
California, where experimental work
has been conducted, it has proved one
of the best, if not the best, crop for use



Vetch Growing in Rye.

as green manure in orchards, and in
commercial plantings it has been
thought well of by the farmers who
have used it. In western Oregon and
western Washington it can be grown
successfully as a seed crop, the yields
averaging from 12 to 15 bushels an
acre. It has not been sufficiently test-
ed in the Southern states to determine
definitely its value in localities where
common vetch is now being grown, but
as it requires conditions similar to the
common varieties, it seems probable
that it may serve an excellent purpose
in this region as well as in the western
United States. It is of high feeding
value and makes good hay in pas-
turage.

Under average conditions purple
vetch will stand a winter temperature
of 15 degrees above zero with little
or no injury. Where the temperatures
are not likely to fall below this mark
it should be sown in the fall. With
colder winter conditions, spring seed-
ing is essential. In localities where
common vetch has been grown success-
fully and the necessary bacteria have
been established in the soil, it is not
necessary to inoculate for purple
vetch.

Purple vetch should be drilled in
close drills or broadcasted at the rate
of 60 to 80 pounds of seed per acre.
Harvesting can be done best with a
common mower having a swathe at-
tachment. It should be cut for hay
during the period from full bloom to
the formation of the first pods. The
yields average about 2½ tons of hay
per acre. When harvesting for seed
the crop should be cut soon after the
lower pods are ripe, at which time
the upper pods will be mature and the
plant will be carrying a maximum
quantity of seed. Purple vetch is less
exact as to the time of cutting than
common vetch, as the seed shatters
less readily. Threshing may be done
with an ordinary threshing machine.

GET RID OF STUMPS

(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

Stumps occupy valuable land;
foster the growth of weeds, for
in order to keep the land in their
vicinity clean much hard labor
is necessary; mar the appear-
ance of otherwise smooth fields,
and hence reduce the selling
price of a farm. They furnish
shelter for harmful insects and
animals and prevent the efficient
use of modern machinery. Farm-
ers' Bulletin 974, recently pub-
lished by the United States De-
partment of Agriculture tells
how they may be removed by
burning, by explosives, by me-
chanical means or by the com-
bination of any or all of these
three methods. There is no
"best method" of ridding land
of stumps, the bulletin adds, and
the selection of a method for
their removal should be deter-
mined only after a consideration
of the facts involved.

Prevent Weak Fences.

Weak fences make unruly herds of
cattle and other animals.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Bond

Bond, Dec. 9.—The weather continues very pleasant.—A few more cases of "flu" have broken out in Bond and vicinity.—Schools around here are still closed.—Justice Willis has moved to George Pennington's farm, one mile west of here.—Tom Kidd is moving to the place vacated by Mr. Willis.—M. I. Pennington is moving his saw mill from Pigeon Roost to Pond Creek, near Cornelius Station.—John Seals is home for a short visit from Harlan County where he has been working.—"Aunt Randa" Parrott is on the sick list at this time.—Mrs. Bettie Wolfe, of Parrot, was taken ill while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Flora Stidhem of this place.—F. Cornelius has recently visited his brother, Dr. Cornelius, of Aberdeen, Miss., who was formerly a resident of Berea.—Richard Brewer, Jesse Seals, and Delbert Johnson have been discharged from the U. S. army and arrived home safely.—Susie Watson has gone to Middle Fork to finish her school at that place.—G. A. Settle and family, of Hamilton, have moved to Neal Copes' place near here.

Parrot

Parrot, Dec. 2.—Here we come again.—We are not dead, but just been sleeping.—Corn gathering is the principal occupation in this part. Just a portion of the people have got their corn cribbed.—Mrs. Buck Cunagin, who has been seriously ill with influenza, is some better.—Bob Gabbard visited home folks, Sunday.—Clayborne Hundley had a house raising last Wednesday.—John Johnson has a severe case of typhoid.—On November 18, H. J. Gabbard received news that his son, Luther, was killed in battle on October 19th. Luther was one of the first bunch of Jackson boys that left for camp. His father and mother were all joy when peace was made, thinking he would soon come home. But in a few days it was all turned into sorrow, not only for them, but his host of relatives and friends deeply mourn with them. He was twenty-seven years, seven months and sixteen days old.—Clark Parker who was sentenced to State's prison for killing Abraham Sams, has obtained a pardon and is at home.—Adam Price has moved to Hamilton, O.—Davidson & Co. have their flour mill in operation. They say they make the finest flour that money can buy.—Charles Gabbard bought a mare from John Stephens for one hundred dollars.—John Couch lost a fine mare last week.—W. M. Harris received the news that his son, Al, had died in an overseas hospital. Al was a good kind boy and will be greatly missed by his relatives and many friends at this place.—Bert and Lucy Summers stayed over night at John Johnson's Saturday night.—Oscar Cornelius has bought John Stephen's farm. John contemplates going to Oklahoma.—Phee Hilliard visited his brother, George, of Moores Creek, Sunday.—There seems to be more sickness than there was when the "flu" first made its appearance.—John Johnson, who has typhoid, is doing fairly well. His little daughter has been seriously ill with pneumonia but is better.—Cornett and Horn are holding a series of meetings at Letter Box this week.—Mary Gatlin, of Kokomo, Ind., is moving to her place on Black Lick.—Andrew Gabbard and wife left last week for Kokomo, Ind.—There are several new cases of "flu" in this part at present.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, Dec. 9.—The "flu" is still raging in and around Gray Hawk. School has commenced, but it is reported they will have to stop till the "flu" subsides a little.—We have a new teacher at the College; Miss Gertrude Rankin. She is a good, efficient teacher and is well liked by the children.—Miss Marie Murling Berg has come back from a six weeks' vacation and will take up her work at the Gray Hawk Hospital soon.—We are sorry to know that Dr. R. E. Bartlett, at the Robinson Hospital is getting well so slowly. Hope he will soon be able to be with us again, as he is a good doctor and we need him here badly.—A. P. Turner and family are visiting at J. H. Begley's a few days this week.—Mrs. L. J. Robinson is very poorly at this writing with erysipelas.—We do not know when there will be any more meetings held; not till the "flu" is over.

Kirby Knob

Kirby Knob, Dec. 8.—The epi-

demic of influenza is raging again, though none in this immediate neighborhood. Most every family on Durham Ridge is ill with it.—Mollie Powell, wife of Albert Powell, died Dec. 7, after eight days illness with pneumonia, leaving a husband and two small children who are seriously ill with "flu."—Myrtle and Bessie Click have been spending a month with home folks. They left Saturday, accompanied by their sister, Flossie, of Bloomington, Ill., to spend a few weeks with friends and relatives.—Andy Thomas, wife and little son visited at Ambrose Powell's Sunday.—Our School opened again Monday. The second Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at this place. Everybody come.

Fox Town

Fox Town, Dec. 7.—Eli Gabbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gabbard, of Sand Lick, is at home on a furlough. He was in France and was shot through the muscle of his right shoulder, thereby causing him to lose the use of his right arm.—D. H. Baker and family have moved back to McKee.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hartsock have been at work in the oil field. They came back a few days ago to see their daughter, Mrs. Roy Harrison, who is sick.—John H. Webb had a fine heifer to die a few days ago.—U. S. Lakes and Arthur Lakes were married recently. U. S. Lakes married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sandlin, and Arthur Lakes married the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harrison, of Birch Lick.—There have been two more deaths here from Spanish influenza.—Mrs. Icy B. Lamb and Miss Ollie Felty.—S. H. Fox and son, Wade, have gone to Hamilton, O., to work.—Gilbert Felty caught a large coon a few nights ago.—Another wedding! Noah Gilbert and Birtie Watson were married a few days ago.—Farmers are about thrashing corn. It is scarce in this vicinity, and is selling for \$10 per barrel.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Livingston

Double Sorrow to the Bowles Family
After a short illness of influenza and pneumonia, Mrs. J. W. Bowles died on November 2, 1918. Her daughter, Mrs. Maud Bowles Clark, followed her four days later.
Mrs. Bowles was the mother of nine children, six of whom survived her; namely, Mrs. Susie Gay, Berea; Mrs. Fannie Powell, Cooksburg; Mrs. Liddie Bingham, Elias; Tom Bowles; Harrison Bowles, and Dock Bowles.
Mrs. Bowles had been a sufferer for several years with a complication of ill, so she fell an easy victim to influenza and pneumonia after a few days' illness. She and her daughter, Maudie, were converted early in life and united with the Baptist church. Both were true Christians and loved by all who knew them.

Mrs. Bowles was 54 years of age, Maudie being only 18 years, 6 months and 6 days. They were buried in the family graveyard beside the two children who had preceded them to the Land of Glory.
Many beautiful things have been said about them. Both were loving and faithful as a mother, wife and teacher. Their many loved ones are thus sadly bereft in their sudden departure, and left to journey on alone without their wise counsel and companionship.

Two good women have fallen. Their advice and counsel can no longer be spoken or given, only a loving memory to guide and direct their bereft children, brothers, sisters and loved ones to that land of unfading flowers and peace. Beyond the shadows of the night there is the hope of the break of a perfect day. May family and friends be safely brot to a union of unclouded light is the wish of a loved one.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Dec. 9.—One of our neighbors, J. K. P. Hurst, was called away from earth, December 7th, leaving a wife and several children and friends to mourn. We are in sympathy with the bereaved ones.—The oil men are operating their drill again a few hundred feet across from the second well. The power of the gas that runs the machinery is wonderful; it reflects several hundred yards away of nights.—The house of H. D. Peters is lighted by gas. J. F. Brewer, who was reported to be in Mexico, has purchased a farm in the State of Mississippi, and is at present among friends and relatives.

atives.—Daniel Bowman passed thru our place recently enroute to his home at Tyner.—J. S. Lane is now the owner of the x-ray owned by Dr. J. A. Mahaffey.—Right Sparks, of Sexton Creek, was the guest of Misses Jessie and Grova Bowman, Sunday.—We are having fine weather at present which has been favorable to the farmers gathering corn, etc.—We hope the epidemic influenza will soon be a matter of the past and our school and church doors open again.

Seoville

Seoville, Dec. 5.—D. W. Mainous spent last week with his daughter, Mrs. M. C. Strong, of Lexington. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Florence, who will make an extended visit with her sister.—Lazarus Rowland, who has been at Dayton, O., for the past three months, spent the week end with home folks and returned Monday.—Mrs. Bud Hale was called Monday to see her mother, Mrs. Nancy Herd, who was very sick but is better now.—The "flu ban" has not been lifted from this county. Two more families in this vicinity have taken the influenza in the last two weeks.—Little Augustus Mainous spent last week with his uncle, Green Mainous, at Conkling.—Miss Lucy Jones, of London, who taught the high school and advanced grades at this place, returned home, November 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Leron Wilson have returned to their home at South Lebanon, O.—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hale and Aunt Susie Hale spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Flannery.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams were visiting relatives at Conkling, Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Cynthia Mainous, of Vincent, is staying with her sister, Mrs. Cainer Winn.

Conkling

Conkling, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Ida Wilson left Friday for Jackson, for a two weeks' stay with her daughter, Mrs. L. F. Morgan.—Kathleen McCollum is spending a week with relatives here.—E. Campbell and wife visited T. A. Becknell and family Saturday and Sunday.—Joe Moore has moved to Wolf Creek on David Deaton's land.—J. W. Anderson filled his regular appointment at Flat Lick, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Jacob Peters has been seriously ill the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Kelley spent from Friday until Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Ella Wilson.—Doc Mainous left Friday, for Colorado to join his wife and daughter who have been there for several months.—Hog killing and corn gathering is the chief occupation in this section.

GARRARD COUNTY

Bryantsville

Bryantsville, Dec. 6.—Miss Mary Ellen Farley, milliner for Mrs. Lyons in Lancaster, is spending a week with her cousin, Mrs. Hannah Sweeney.—Mrs. Chas. Dean and two children have the influenza, also A. T. Scott, Jr.—Mrs. Carl Curtis was taken to the hospital in Lexington, Thursday, where she underwent a serious operation.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williams and children, Helen and Jack, were Danville visitors Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Mooreland have gone to Mississippi to visit their parents.—The ladies have been sewing in the Red Cross room most every afternoon this week.—Joe Gosney of the U. S. Navy is home on a furlough. He has been in France and has many interesting incidents to relate.—Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Conant entertained at dinner Friday evening friends from Wilmore.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Davis and Misses Fannie Dowden and Mary Holcomb were Lexington visitors Saturday.—Henry Moore had a sale Saturday. Mr. Moore will move to Lancaster.—Claude Pruitte and family, of Danville, spent the week end with his brother, Nat Pruitte and family.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, Dec. 9.—J. H. Matherly was called to Richmond yesterday to see the Rev. D. H. Matherly and family who are very sick with the "flu."—Since our last writing Cecil, the oldest son of Robt. Eades and wife of this place, accidentally shot himself while hunting. He was buried in the Log Lick Cemetery.—Schools in this part of the county reopened last Monday with small attendance.

tendance.—The Rev. James Lunsford filled his regular appointment at the Christian Church here after being absent while so many people had influenza. Brother Lunsford was called and accepted the pastorate of this church the coming year.—Messrs Elmer Eades of Bloomington, Ill., and John and Walter Vivion of Kiddville, were here last week to attend the funeral of Cecil Eades.—Several of our boys who were in training camps have come in home again.—Mrs. Mary Woods had the misfortune of getting her shoulder dislocated last week, but at this time she is getting along fine. Most of the "flu" cases are well in this part tho we have several cases in our neighborhood of a serious nature.—Mrs. Lydia Burch, who has been sick so long, is not much better at this time.

MADISON COUNTY

Clay Lick

Clay Lick, Dec. 8.—Mrs. James Short recovering from an attack of the "flu."—Bright Short, of Rockcastle, has rented Mr. Ball's farm and is moving there.—Jim Ogg, Jr. gave the young folks a party last Tuesday night, which they enjoyed very much.—Mrs. Ellen Young, of Dreyfus, and her aunt, Mrs. Nan Lunsford, of Berea, were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Stout part of last week.—Charley Blythe's family are recovering from an attack of the "flu."—Tom Green of Crab Orchard has rented Wm. Stowe's farm and has moved there.—R. B. Gabbard and family of Big Hill, were the guests of his mother, Mrs. G. B. Gabbard, last Sunday. Also her granddaughters, Marie and Fannie Soper.—Mrs. Oscar Gabbard was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ernest Gabbard, of Cartersville, last Sunday.—Harry Bodkin and Ted Taylor have the "flu."—Will Walker was the guest of his daughter at Rogersville last Saturday night.—Dan Bodkin and Miss Nannie Gabbard, Russ Frazier and Mildred Gabbard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard, Sunday.

Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 9.—Our church doors were opened for services yesterday after a silence of eight weeks.—Dr. and Mrs. Weidler of Berea College, accompanied by Jeff Swango, of Menifee County, were entertained for dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flannery Sunday.—The Sunday School services were keenly enjoyed as we have been so long barred from that inestimable privilege. Dr. Weidler's subject for a sermon following was that loving request of our Saviour—"Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all things shall be added unto you."—The influenza so far has not invaded our immediate vicinity but its insidious approach is dreaded by all.—Hog killing and tobacco stripping seem to be the chief industry in this section.—An automobile brought a number of bird hunters from Cincinnati who have been enjoying the hospitality of R. D. Hollingsworth and Charlie Carter, while hunting game.

MADISON COUNTY

Dreyfus

Dreyfus, Dec. 8.—School has opened up in this vicinity after having been closed for a few weeks, owing to the "flu."—Mrs. Eva Jones has been very sick with mumps.—Mr. and Mrs. Killous Abney are the proud parents of a baby boy in their home.—Mrs. Claude Puckett returned to their home in Dayton, O., after a few weeks' visit with relatives here.—Rollie Rubles, of Camp Taylor, and also Harrison Lunsford were home over Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Bengo, of Kerby Knob, spent over Sunday with his brother, Curt Bengo.—Mrs. Florence Fox, of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Davis.—Mrs. Dora Lamb was called to Dayton, O., a few days ago to see her sister who was very sick.—Mrs. Eliza Fowler is visiting relatives in Illinois at present.—Lloyd Lair, of Camp Mead, Md., was home on a furlough last week.—John Combs purchased from Roy Robinson, Monday, nine fat hogs at 15 cents per pound.—The farmers have been very busy gathering corn and stripping tobacco this fine weather.



The Farmer Receives More Than Five Thousand Dollars a Minute From Swift & Company

This amount is paid to the farmer for live stock, by Swift & Company alone, during the trading hours of every business day.

All this money is paid to the farmer through the open market in competition with large and small packers, shippers, speculators and dealers.

The farmer, feeder, or shipper receives every cent of this money (\$300,000 an hour, nearly \$2,000,000 a day, \$11,500,000 a week) in cash, on the spot, as soon as the stock he has just sold is weighed up.

Some of the money paid to the farmer during a single day comes back to the company in a month from sale of products; much does not come back for sixty or ninety days or more. But the next day Swift & Company, to meet the demands made by its customers, must pay out another \$2,000,000 or so, and at the present high price levels keeps over \$250,000,000 continuously tied up in goods on the way to market and in bills owed to the company.

This gives an idea of the volume of the Swift & Company business and the requirements of financing it. Only by doing a large business can this company turn live stock into meat and by-products at the lowest possible cost, prevent waste, operate refrigerator cars, distribute to retailers in all parts of the country—and be recompensed with a profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound—a profit too small to have any noticeable effect on the price of meat or live stock.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Panola

Panola, Dec. 9.—Farmers in this section are very busy gathering corn.—Herby Bicknell and wife of this place visited the latter's grandparents from Saturday until Sunday.—Mary Lucy Farthing, of near this place, received word from her son, who resides in Huntington, Ind., that her little granddaughter was at the point of death and she left on the early train Monday morning for that place.—There have been no new cases of influenza the past week.—Mrs. Nancy Taylor and son, Clarence, who have been visiting in this section for the past two months, have returned to their home near Ola.—Mrs. Affie Walton, who was taken to the Gibson Hospital a few weeks ago, is reported to be improving.—Earnest Covington, of Panola, is planning on moving to Brassfield to work in the telegraph office at that place.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, Dec. 9.—Raymond Johnson has returned from Dayton, Ohio.—Mr. and Mrs. Rolaf Lewis have the influenza.—Maud Bowman has returned home from Silush, W. Va.—J. L. Moore and wife spent Sunday with Mrs. G. E. Anderson.—C. L. Johnson is visiting his parents.—Robert O. Bowman has returned home from Camp Taylor.—Jennings Maupin and Marshal Johnson are recovering from the whooping cough and influenza.

Dogs in Warfare.

Some of the most beautiful as well as some of the most tragic stories of war have for a hero the shaggy, faithful, uncomplaining figure of a dog. Like men, they die at their posts, so that there is constant call for more soldier dogs.

History Gardens.

Gardens in Japan are laid out so as to suggest scenes in Japanese history. Miniature landscapes are arranged so as to recall well-known spots in history, and suggest the events that have taken place there.

U. S. NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

Belgium. More than 1,000 cars of flour now are moving in solid trains from the West to New York for export.

Utah Lifts "Flu" Lid.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 9.—The state and city boards of health voted unanimously to lift the ban against gatherings in churches and theaters, which were closed nearly ten weeks ago, when the influenza epidemic first reached this state.

RAISE PIGS FOR RED CROSS

Mississippi County Club Sets Fine Example in Producing Pork—Has 3,000 Members.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ten thousand dollars to the Red Cross and 600,000 pounds of pork for our soldiers overseas is what the Red Cross Pig Club in Carroll county, Mississippi, has contributed to the nation, according to a report received by the United States department of agriculture from O. F. Turner, county agent. The club has 3,000 members, and will ship 30 cars of hogs to market. "No county in Mississippi," says the report, "has ever before seen such an array of porkers as we now have in Carroll. The whole county is spotted with hogs of the finest type. Red Cross pigs are on every hill and in every hollow. People who never had any confidence in such things before are studying feeds and using tankage and self-feeders. We have pigs that weigh 400 pounds, with litter mates that won't weigh 100. Some of our hogs have gained 118 pounds in one month."

JOHN WHITE & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for raw FURS. Mink and Goat Skins.



No More War Flour Potts' GOLD DUST Flour

Returns to its before-the-war
high standard of quality

Once Tried - - - Always used